

Gemayel aide expects progress in talks

WASHINGTON (R) — A senior Lebanese official said Tuesday he expected progress in Lebanese-Israeli negotiations when U.S. special envoy Philip Habib returns to the Middle East this week with new ideas. Wadi Haddad, national affairs adviser to Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, told reporters he was hopeful, based on his talks with senior U.S. officials, "that in the next few days there will be some movement." The Lebanese and Israeli negotiating teams ended their 13th round of talks near Beirut Tuesday without apparent progress towards agreement on an Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon or on the future of Lebanese-Israeli relations. But Mr. Haddad, saying he had come to Washington to bring home to U.S. leaders the gravity of the situation, said urgent action was needed to prevent an explosion throughout the Middle East and a de facto partition of Lebanon.

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Paris welcomes Jordan-PLO talks

AMMAN (Petra) — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said Tuesday he is looking forward for a visit to Jordan soon to get a briefing from Jordanian officials on talks between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). In a statement to the Paris correspondent of the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Cheysson said France has received the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue with satisfaction. Mr. Cheysson said any agreement between Jordan and the PLO on peace negotiations involving the area "would be welcomed and supported by France." Mr. Cheysson said that peace cannot be achieved in the Middle East except through negotiations between Palestinians and Israel and with the participation of all sides directly concerned with the area's crisis. He explained that member states of the United Nations Security Council could play a supportive role in negotiations.

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British armoured car squadron arrives in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — A British armoured car squadron rolled ashore Tuesday to join the multinational force trying to keep the peace in Beirut amid bomb blasts and guerrilla attacks. The 100-strong contingent from the Queen's Dragoon Guards is the smallest component of the force numbering more than 4,500 men from the United States, France and Italy.

Somali rebels claim 20 troopers killed

NAIROBI (R) — Somali guerrillas opposed to President Mohammad Siad Barre say they killed 20 government troops in a raid in northern Somalia last week. Radio Hagan, mouthpiece of the anti-Barre Somali National Movement (SNM), said in a broadcast monitored here that the fighting took place at Goraya Cawl in the Togdheer region on the border with Ethiopia. Sporadic clashes have erupted along the border since June last year and Somalia has accused its arch-enemy, Ethiopia, of taking part in the fighting. But Ethiopia says only anti-Barre rebels are involved.

Australian opposition promises to recall troops in Sinai

CANBERRA (R) — The new leader of Australia's opposition Labour Party said Tuesday it would withdraw the country's peacekeeping force now in the Sinai if it won the general election on March 5. Bob Hawke, a former head of Australia's Trade Union Council, was speaking at a press conference after being unanimously elected Labour's leader. He replaced Bill Hayden, who said last week he was standing down in the party's interests. Labour has been in opposition to the Liberal-National coalition government for seven years. The party's policy statement will not be announced until Thursday, but Mr. Hawke said Tuesday that if Labour came to power it would remove the 109 Australians now serving with the multi-national force in Sinai.

Poland not to consider immediate amnesty

WARSAW (R) — Poland will not consider an amnesty for political prisoners until sufficient stability has been achieved, the government spokesman said Tuesday. Jerzy Urban said more than 1,500 detainees had applied for clemency under a scheme announced last December when martial law was suspended, but among them were common criminals.

Khomeini's relative may have diplomatic immunity in Bonn

DUESSELDORF (R) — Former Iranian Deputy Premier Sadeq Tabatabai, whose detention here on drug charges has clouded relations between Bonn and Tehran, may be entitled to diplomatic immunity, a Duesseldorf court spokesman said Tuesday. Mr. Tabatabai, 39, who was arrested at Duesseldorf airport last month after customs officers found 1.6 kilograms of raw opium in his luggage, is the brother-in-law of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's son Ahmad.

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Beirut massacre inquiry suggests Sharon's resignation or dismissal

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli judicial inquiry into the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut last September called Tuesday for the resignation of Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and criticised Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

The severity of the long-awaited report surprised many Israelis and set off a government crisis. Opposition Labour Party leader Shimon Peres demanded the immediate dismissal of Mr. Sharon.

Mr. Begin consulted his coalition partners on the future of Mr. Sharon, the principal architect of Israel's invasion of Lebanon last June, and then summoned the cabinet into an emergency session. An official statement after the cabinet meeting said only that there would be a further meeting Wednesday.

Cabinet officials, who refused to be identified, said the ministers, including Mr. Sharon, suggested accepting the report.

On the future of Mr. Sharon, the officials said, there were no alternate views.

But they indicated that Mr. Sharon was refusing to step down voluntarily and Mr. Begin was reluctant to sack him.

State radio reported that Mr. Sharon declined to comment on

Mr. Begin was criticised for what the report termed his indifference to the military decision. The prime minister's lack of involvement in the entire matter casts on him a certain degree of responsibility, the report said.

But it did not recommend any action against the prime minister, who testified that he did not know of the massacre until about 12 hours after the Falangists left the camps.

Others criticised by the commission were Chief of State Lt. Gen. Rafael Eitan, military intelligence director Yehoshua Saguy, Gen. Amir Drori, Israel's northern region commander who was in charge of all forces in Lebanon at the time, Brig. Gen. Amos Yaron, who was in charge of Israeli troops in the Beirut area, and the head of the Mossad intelligence service, whose name is kept secret.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who cut short a visit to Europe Tuesday to fly home, was faulted for failing to pass on early information he received about the massacre.

The commission said it was "difficult to find justification for such disdain," but did not suggest action against Mr. Shamir.

It recommended that Gen. Saguy be dismissed from his post and that Gen. Yaron hold no field post for three years.

Some of its strongest words

were levelled at Gen. Eitan. It said his failure to take steps to avoid the danger of a massacre was tantamount to a breach of duty, but added that, as he was about to retire, it was meaningless to seek his sacking.

Mr. Begin had no public comment on the report, but his aides had said in advance that he would press for an early general election if his government was censured.

The small religious parties which make up his coalition have opposed a fresh poll, apparently for fear of losing Knesset (parliamentary) seats.

Aides of Labour leader Peres said he would wait for Mr. Begin's reaction before taking any further steps beyond his call for Mr. Sharon's resignation.

A Labour member, who asked not to be named, said the feeling in his party was that the whole Begin government was morally obliged to step down even though the report had not suggested it.

The Labour Party apparently hoped the commission's findings could allow it to form a coalition government in alliance with the religious parties.

Accusing fingers pointed at Sharon; Shamir cuts short European tour; Begin's coalition partners stunned, page 8

Arafat says massacre report incomplete

AMMAN (Agencies) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat said Tuesday that the conclusions of Israel's inquiry into the Beirut massacre last September were important but incomplete, the Palestinian news agency Wafa said.

Wafa said Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee, told Jordan Television that the conclusions were incomplete "because they did not include a decisive condemnation of Menachem Begin and members of his government who are involved, with American support, in the shameful massacre."

Wafa said Mr. Arafat told the television that an international tribunal should be set up to investigate the massacre.

In an interview broadcast on British television, Mr. Arafat said an international court should try Israelis and Americans for the massacre.

He said: "I'm asking the whole international public opinion to take it into consideration and to have an international court, like the Nuremberg court (after World War II), not only for the Israelis but for the Americans too."

"The Americans have been

involved with these dirty and shameful massacres and genocide," he added.

The interview, by an American network, was carried on British independent television.

Imad Shakkour, a senior advisor to the PLO leader, said the PLO believed Mr. Sharon should be put on trial.

Briefing reporters in Amman, Mr. Shakkour also called for a condemnation of the United States which he said encouraged

any involvement with the military clique which carried out the crimes.

Truce takes hold in Shouf

BEIRUT (R) — The mountains southeast of Beirut were relatively quiet Tuesday following an Israeli-arranged truce between Lebanese Christians and Druze Muslims, according to spokesmen for all three parties.

An Israeli military spokesman near Beirut said there was "not a shot, not a firecracker over the whole front."

A spokesman for the rightist "Lebanese Forces" reported one three-minute shooting incident between the Druze town of Aitah and rightist positions in nearby Souq Al-Gharb.

In the coastal town of Khalde, south of Beirut, Lebanese and Israeli negotiators held one hour of talks on the withdrawal of Israel's invasion force from Lebanon and future relations between the two countries.

But the talks were overshadowed by the publication in Israel of a commission of inquiry report sharply criticising Israeli military leaders over last September's Beirut massacre of hundreds of Palestinians. The Khalde meeting ended after just over an hour and the Israeli team hurried home.

Under the military regimes of Argentina and Chile there was progress on the human rights front, although the pace of improvements in Chile had slowed. In Argentina the freedom of political parties increased, political prisoners were released at a faster rate, and the press and trades unions engaged in an upsurge of free activity, although human rights problems persisted, it said.

In Marxist Nicaragua, on the other hand, "the human rights situation deteriorated markedly in 1982." The report said the government had subjected the Misquito Indian tribe to torture, executions and forced marches.

The human rights situation in Cuba and the Soviet Union remained bleak.

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Prime Minister Mudar Badran confers with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat Tuesday in Amman. (Petra photo)

Arafat leaves after 'positive, constructive talks' with Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Palestine Liberation Organisation Executive Committee Chairman Yasser Arafat left Amman Tuesday after talks with His Majesty King Hussein and senior Jordanian officials.

In a predeparture statement at Amman Airport, Mr. Arafat said his talks with King Hussein were "positive and constructive and dealt with all details and joint issues, including the issue of our people in the occupied homeland and the situation in the Arab World."

Mr. Arafat added: "I can very confidently say, and as we have always known him, we found King Hussein very responsive. Consequently, the talks were frank, cordial and positive."

Mr. Arafat said his talks with Prime Minister Mudar Badran, "a continuation of the dialogue with the King," were "in a spirit of fraternity, positiveness and

amity."

"The Palestinian revolution is strong despite all plots and plotters, and the Beirut epic has proven this," the PLO leader said, referring to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the siege of its capital last year.

Mr. Arafat also met with members of the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Jordan and briefed them on the political situation in the area. He also explained to them the development of the Palestinian issue, particularly after the recent visits he made to a number of Arab and foreign countries.

PNC members residing in Jordan declared their support of the political moves of the Palestinian leadership under Mr. Arafat and asserted the need for Palestinian unity during the convening of the next session of the Palestine National Council.

They announced their rejection and denunciation of all attempts to "undermine the unity and independence of the Palestinian national decision" and called for exerting all possible efforts to make the 16th PNC session, which will be held in Algiers on Feb. 14, a success.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Badran hosted a luncheon in honour of Mr. Arafat at the Hussein Youth City. The dinner was attended by the speakers of the Upper House of Parliament and the National Consultative Council, ministers, and a number of PLO officials.

Mr. Arafat was seen off at Amman Airport by Prime Minister Badran, Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Hassan Ibrahim, and a number of Palestinian officials.

Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces Khalil Al Wazir, also left.

UAE regrets Libyan, Syrian support of Iran

ABU DHABI (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) said Tuesday it regretted the support by Syria and Libya supporting Iran in its war with Iraq.

The UAE stand was conveyed to Syria's Ambassador Mohammad Qabour, a spokesman for the

Foreign Ministry told reporters. The statement, following a meeting of ministers from Libya, Syria and Iran in Damascus last month, expressed Syrian and Libyan support for Iran in its war with Iraq.

The Damascus statement was

also criticised by Kuwait earlier this week.

Gulf commentators Tuesday urged Arab countries to help Iraq while two Saudi newspapers said the latest Iranian offensive was a cover-up for plots by foreign powers against the Arab Nation.

Baghdad warns Iran of 'death and degradation'; lull reported

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein warned Iran Tuesday that its forces would be counting "death and degradation" if they continued to attack Iraq.

The Iraqis said Monday they killed 6,894 Iranians and crushed a new Iranian offensive launched in the Al Shaib area of the Misan border province southeast of Baghdad on Sunday night.

"We advise Tehran's rulers, out of our keenness not to shed more blood, to take a lesson from the bitter experience in the Shaib area and to listen to the voice of peace and pay attention to their people's interests," President Hussein told the Iraqi News Agency (INA).

Iraq said nothing Tuesday about any military operations on the Gulf war front, and radio and television programmes returned

to normal, suggesting a lull in the fighting.

This week's offensive is the latest by Iran in a series which has seen the battlefield move from inside Iran to the border area.

Both sides have portrayed the new battles as possibly decisive in the 29-month-old Gulf war.

Baghdad Television Monday night screened a film showing the bodies of scores of Iranian soldiers — some of them dismembered — scattered over the battlefield.

President Hussein called on "rational Iranians" to see the film and "judge the tragic aspect which reflects the bitter truth."

The Iraqi leader warned that if the Iranians tried another attack, "Iraqi fire will be waiting for them."

"And they will be burnt also by hell's fire on doomsday. God will

ling," he added.

Meanwhile Iran claimed its forces had recaptured a further 50 square kilometres Iraqi-held territory Monday night in an area south of Fakhri in southern Iran, Tehran Radio reported.

The radio, quoting a military communique, said the number of Iraqis killed and wounded since the start of a new offensive launched on Sunday night had reached 800.

Iran launched its latest offensive to coincide with the fourth anniversary of its Islamic revolution. Monday it claimed Iranian forces had recovered 250 square kilometres of territory and had seized three military outposts inside Iraq.

The radio claimed Iranian forces were consolidating newly-gained positions.

Dutch foreign minister holds talks in Oman

MUSCAT (R) — Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van der Broek, who arrived Monday night at the start of a five-nation Middle East tour, held talks Tuesday with his Omani counterpart Youssef Al Alawi on regional and bilateral issues.

Official sources said Mr. Van der Broek and his delegation were expected to fly to Salalah, capital of Oman's southern Dhofar region, later Tuesday for an audience with Sultan Qaboos Ibn Sa'id.

Political sources in Amsterdam said earlier the Dutch government hoped the 10-day trip would reassure Arab governments that the Netherlands was impartial in its Middle East peace efforts.

Tehran confirms arrest of Communist ideologists

LONDON (R) — Iran Tuesday officially confirmed the arrest of Communist Party chief Nureddin Kianuri and members of his central committee on charges of spying for Moscow.

A spokesman for Tehran's revolutionary prosecutor told Reuters by telephone the high-ranking Tudeh (Communist) Party members being held also included chief ideologist, Ehsan Tabari.

The spokesman said details of the arrests were given by Interior Minister Hojatoleslam Nateq-Nuri in a speech in Tehran Monday.

The arrest of the pro-Moscow

Tudeh Party leaders reflected a further decline in Iran-Soviet relations following a growing propaganda war between the two countries, according to Western diplomats.

As secretary-general of the party, Mr. Kianuri has given full backing to the policies of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini since the Iranian revolutionary leader took power in 1979.

But the conservative wing of the clerical leadership has sought to counter Communist influence in the administration and has resisted Soviet efforts to woo post-revolutionary Iran, the diplomats said.

HOME NEWS

Committee draws up SOS village by-laws

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Establishing Committee of the SOS Jordan Association held a meeting Tuesday at the Social Development Ministry. The meeting, which chaired by Social Development Minister In'am Al Mufti, laid down the broadlines of the by-laws governing the association and the SOS village which will be constructed in the Tabarbour area, on the outskirts of Amman.

The meeting was attended by a representative of the office of Her Majesty Queen Noor, the permanent representative of SOS Kinderdorf International, Wolfgang Krug Von Nidda, and a number of employees of the Social Development Ministry.

The Establishing Committee of the SOS Jordan Association is made up of Mrs. Laila Sharaf, Dr. Ghadah Baga'in, Mrs. Furtunee Sukkar, Dr. Muhyidin Touq, Mr. Jaafar Tougan, Mr. Hakam Khayar, Mr. Sami Habayeb, and Mr. Wolfgang Krug Von Nidda.

SOS Kinderdorf International was established in 1949 by Professor Hermann Gmeiner in Innsbruck, Austria, to look after those children orphaned as a result of the Second World War. Today there are over 200 SOS children's villages in over 72 countries, all of which look after orphaned and abandoned children without bias

to nationality, race or creed.

The villages apply the four principles set down by Prof. Gmeiner; these are the mother, the siblings, the house, and the village. In other words the concept of the SOS village is to bring up the children in a family atmosphere fully integrated in the society.

The family life concept is realised by dividing each village into roughly 10 houses each containing between 6 and 10 children. Each house is run independently by an SOS mother, aged between 25 and 40 years without family ties of her own, to whom these children are entrusted. She gives them affection, care and security like a real mother.

Integration between the village and the local community is achieved by having a kindergarten in the village which also accepts children from outside the village, and by sending the SOS children to the local schools.

British Council shoots film to train English teachers on location in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The British Council has completed the shooting of a film at its Teaching Centre in Amman.

The film shows eight classes of Jordanian students, including a group from the Bishops School, learning English. The film will be used for training teachers of English in the 80 countries in which the Council operates around the world. Filming has already taken place in Hong Kong, Morocco and Madrid and next month more filming will take place in Mexico.

The film crew, was led by Margaret Allan, Senior Producer, and Anthony O'Brien, consultant in English language teaching from British Council Headquarters in London.



British Council teacher Richard Farmer being filmed instructing a class in the English language (Jordan Times photo)

ALECSO conference on Arabisation to discuss use of Arabic in textbooks

TUNIS (Petra) — The Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO) has received a memorandum from the Jordanian government saying that the Jordanian government welcomes the

convening of the fifth conference on Arabisation in Amman in 1984.

ALECSO officials said here that the conference will be attended by Arab linguists and delegations from Arab language

academies to discuss ways of introducing Arabic terminology into higher education textbooks. The ALECSO is currently working on educational lexicons using Arabic phrases from audio-visual materials

Archaeology methodology to be taught at ACOR

By a staff reporter

AMMAN — If you have been fascinated by the recent surge in archaeological discoveries in Jordan and would like to make a start in understanding how archaeologists work, your chance is here in the form of a two-a-week course in archaeological methodology that starts tonight at the American Centre of Oriental Research (ACOR).

The course will meet Monday and Wednesday evenings from 6:30-7:30 p.m., from February 9 to April 11. It is organised in the form of 18 self-contained lectures offered by specialists resident and working in Jordan. The course will include an opportunity to do some actual fieldwork, enabling those who complete the course to participate on some of the many archaeological digs or surveys that are taking place throughout the country.

The course will be held at the ACOR building, between the 5th and 6th circles of Jabal Amman (phone 814917), at a tuition of JD 25 for the full 18 lectures or JD 2 per lecture.

The course is designed to provide a comprehensive overview of the methods used in modern archaeological research. How does one plan a project, choose a site, decide where to dig, and what happens to the artifacts after an excavation? These are some of the questions which will be addressed in the introductory lectures. The function of the Department of Antiquities, the universities of Jordan, and the foreign archaeological institutes will also be explained.

Various specialists will describe the techniques used to recover and analyse pottery, human and animal bones, stone tools, and plants. Experts in the fields of archaeological photography and drafting will also present lectures.

The progress which is being made in the archaeological attempt to reconstruct what life was like in ancient times will be dealt with from a number of different perspectives throughout the course. The lectures will be delivered by the ACOR director and the annual appointees. All lectures will be recorded on standard cassette tapes and made available to those who miss a lecture or want to hear one again.

NEWS IN BRIEF

NCC committee discusses customs law

AMMAN (Petra) — The Financial, Economic, and Legal Committees of the National Consultative Council (NCC) met Tuesday under Dr. Khalil Al Salem to continue discussion of the present customs law. Customs Ministry Under-Secretary Adel Al Qudah was asked to attend the committee's proceedings. The NCC National Mobilisation Committee also met under Mrs. Laila Sharaf to discuss the symposium organised by the committee at the Professional Associations Complex on making the individual more self-reliant.

Local firm get student hall tender

AMMAN (Petra) — The Board of Trustees of the University of Jordan has decided to refer the tender for constructing a student activities building on the campus to a local company at the cost of JD 1,600,000. The building will have an entertainment hall capable of accommodating 10,000 people, and will be used for sports activities, and cultural and technical activities. The project will be implemented within 20 months.

WHO to give health award to Sbeih

AMMAN (Petra) — The executive bureau of the World Health Organisation (WHO) has decided to grant Health Ministry Under-Secretary Suleiman Al Sbeih the Dr. Ali Tawfiq Shushah award for 1983 for his prominent contribution to the advancement of general health in the Mediterranean area. The award will be presented to Dr. Sbeih during the convening of WHO's 36th session in Geneva in May.

University to take part in pan-Arab study

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan will be represented in a special pan-Arab team whose brief is to conduct a survey on supply and demand throughout the Arab World. The two-month study is scheduled to start on June 8 and will entail gathering information, conducting research and later submitting a report to be studied at a meeting held in Khartoum.

Dubai Fair opens March

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman Chamber of Commerce has been invited to attend the Dubai Trade Fair on consumer products which opens on March 30, a chamber spokesman said. The fair will last for eight days during which various industrial products will be on display. The invitation has been circulated to Jordanian industrialists and businessmen to give them the chance to take part in the fair, the spokesman said.

Roman cemetery revealed by French archaeologists

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Several months of emergency work by a French team of archaeologists at the end of 1982 have started to reveal the extent and content of what appears to be a large Roman cemetery in north Jordan, including a particularly important collection of painted tombs.

The cemetery at Qweilbeh, about 13 kilometres north of Irbid, lies both banks of the Wadi Qweilbeh and is adjacent to the ancient Greco-Roman city of Abila. The Abila city site is being excavated by a team under the leadership of W. Harold Mare of Covenant Theological Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri.

The Qweilbeh cemetery site is being investigated by a French team working under the auspices of the Institut Français d'Archéologie au Proche-Orient (IFAPO). The site was first studied lightly in the early 1960s, when three tombs were discovered, only one of which was painted. Other painted Roman tombs had been studied earlier in the area around Irbid, including one tomb at Marwa, near Irbid

(1935), a tomb at Som, west of Irbid (1950s), and a tomb at Beit Ras, between Irbid and Qweilbeh (1976).

In June 1981, tourists picnicking in the cool, green Qweilbeh valley stumbled across some new tombs and quickly notified the Department of Antiquities. IFAPO was asked to help in the study of the site and also to restore some of the paintings that were being threatened by natural acidic chemical build-ups that were the result of increased humidity.

A young French archaeologist, Mr. Claude Vibert-Guigue, has just finished two months studying the tombs and supervising small excavations at the entrances of two tombs. He told the Jordan Times in an interview that 21 painted tombs have been discovered to date, but over 150 other tombs, without any paintings, have been opened by tomb robbers. The one-kilometre-long Qweilbeh valley appears to be full of tombs, the exact number of which will only be known after further surveying and excavations. But there are at least several hundred tombs in the area, and Mr. Vibert-Guigue estimates that one-in-five is painted and elaborately decorated.

Based on the style of decoration and some inscriptions inside the tombs, he dates the cemetery to the period around 100-300 A.D., with the painted tombs dating probably to the early second century A.D.

The tombs are carved into the sides of the valley, and appear to be arranged in long, parallel rows that climb up the vertical face of the valley. It seems that a road would have passed in front of each row of tombs, with a small enclosure of some kind between the tomb entrance and the road. The brief excavations in front of two tombs have revealed these enclosures of about 2.5 metres width, with steps leading up to what is assumed to be the road that ran in front of each row of tombs, along the entire length of the valley.

The tombs typically include a central area, surrounded by an alcove and several loculi, or carved chambers into which the bodies of the dead were placed. The loculi would generally be sealed with a large, plastered stone, which often had an inscription giving the name, age and, sometimes, even the date of burial of the deceased. Unfortunately,

most such inscriptions have been destroyed by tomb robbers.

Paintings inside the tombs

The painting inside the tombs seems to be of two kinds. One kind includes paintings on the alcoves, walls and ceilings throughout the tomb; the other kind only has paintings on the plastered faces of the loculi. Some of the painted blocking stones included portraits of the dead, people. Other common painting motifs included geometric designs based on circles and octagons, human forms (including portraits of Hermes, the god who accompanied the dead, people), flowers, and animals such as lions, gazelles, rabbits, eagles and peacocks.

The tombs vary much in size, the biggest discovered so far being nearly 9x6 metres and 2.5 metres high, with 2-metre-deep alcoves. The smallest tombs are just 2x3 metres in size. One large tomb had some carved columns that seem to be both decorative and help support the ceiling. Most tombs have a well carved basalt door that swung open on its original sockets. The biggest tombs had up to 40 bodies, and the smallest only two or three. The average is about 10-20 bodies per tomb.

Busts and other objects

The cemetery appears to have accommodated the full range of Abila's population, rich and poor alike. The wealthier citizens had tombs that were considerably more elaborate and better decorated. Several tombs included stone busts placed in front of the loculi. The busts are half-a-metre

square and about 15 centimetres deep, but the best ones are thought to have been removed and sold by the tomb robbers, who are still active in the area today.

Other objects that have been recovered from the tombs include ceramic lamps (some tombs had as many as 20 lamp niches), pots and small glass bottles.

The busts were either large rectangular blocks with a circular, featureless head, or smaller blocks with 'decorations' that included facial and hair features and folded clothing, with traces of black and red colouring. Some tombs include both kinds of busts, suggesting to some archaeologists who have been to the site that the style of the busts evolved over time.

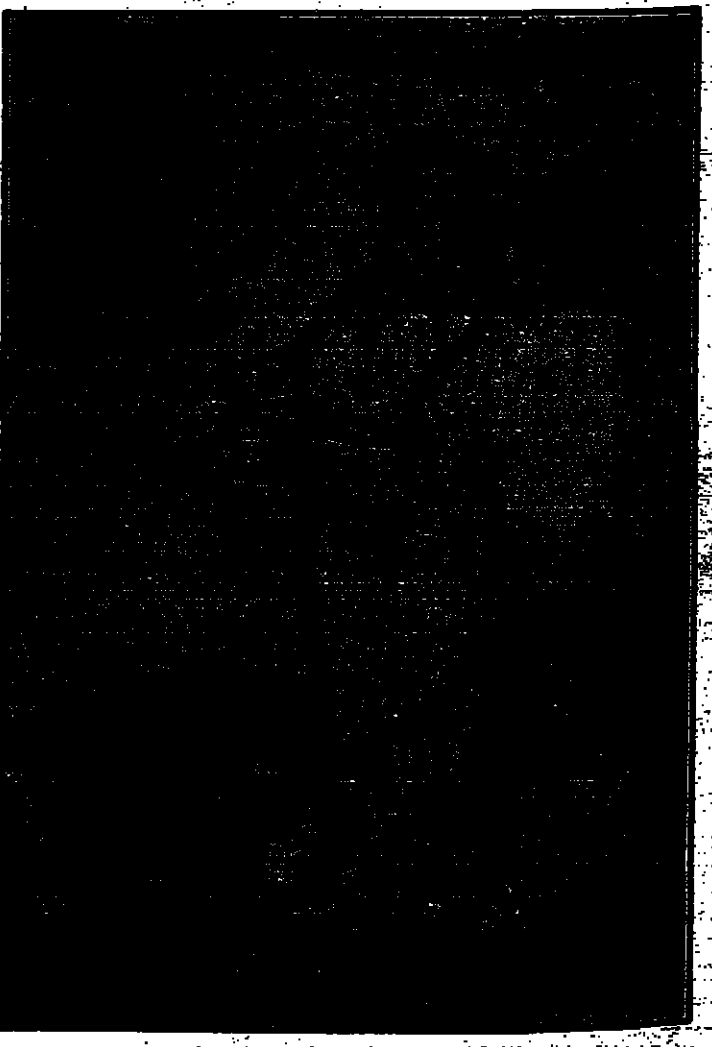
The early second century provisional dating for the tomb and tombs based largely on the style of work, which can be compared with similar tombs in southern Lebanon (Tyre). There are also similarities with other such Roman cemeteries in Turkey and Russia, and the absence of crosses or any other obvious Christian themes in the paintings or the inscriptions lends weight to the belief that the cemetery was used from the second to the early fourth centuries A.D., according to Mr. Vibert-Guigue. The same opinion is offered by another French archaeologist, A. Barbet, who spent several months at Qweilbeh late last year to study the best means of stopping the deterioration of the paintings that has been caused by the increased humidity. That problem will be studied further this year when another French team returns to carry out preservation work in the tombs, in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities, which has provided considerable material support for the work that has been done to date at Qweilbeh. The tombs that have been studied have been sealed off to the public and are not yet accessible to visitors.



A painted ceiling found by French archaeologists in the Roman cemetery at Qweilbeh (Photo courtesy of Claude Vibert-Guigue)



A typical painted tomb with a semi-circular alcove in the rear wall in the Roman cemetery at Qweilbeh (Photo courtesy of Claude Vibert-Guigue)



A painted portrait adorning one of the walls of the suspected cemetery discovered at Qweilbeh by French archaeologists (Photo courtesy of Claude Vibert-Guigue)

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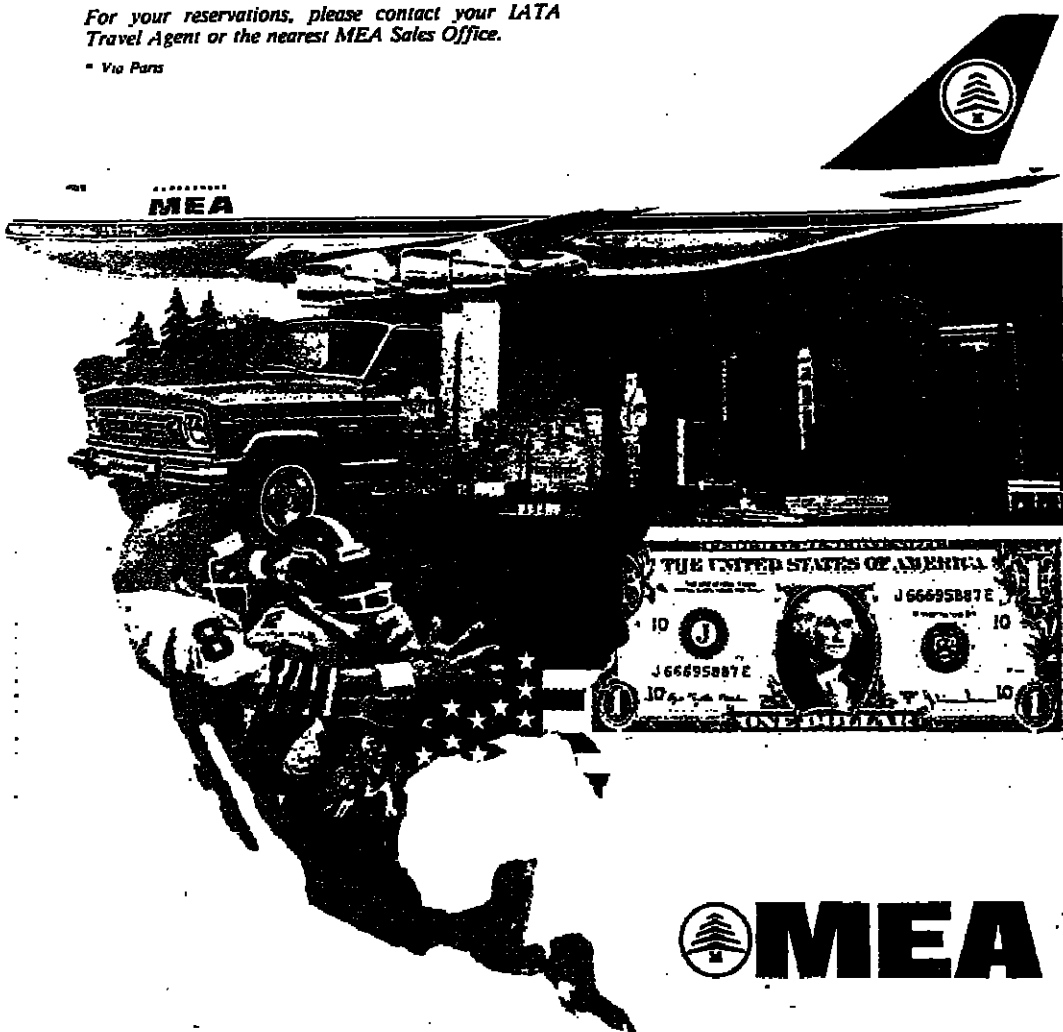
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FEATURES

By Ian Mackenzie

Reporter

LONDON — A tipoff at the Frankfurt book fair last October that a huge consignment of pirated books was on its way to Nigeria has led Britain's publishers' association to launch a global battle against book piracy.

The international publishers' association in Geneva estimated in 1979 that book piracy, the illegal printing and sale of books, was costing legitimate publishers around the world one billion dollars annually.

Many millions more are lost by photocopying copyright material and what publishers call "unauthorised reprinting" in countries like China which have as yet no copyright laws.

But the latest twist in the problem is that book pirates have started exporting their illegal wares on a major scale, and the British association says organised crime is probably involved.

"All indications we have are

that we are dealing with organised methods of piracy, and organised crime is probably involved," Tony Read, director of the Book Development Council, the international arm of the Publishers' Association, told Reuters in an interview.

He added that a report the council had received indicated that those involved "tend also to be engaged in drug trafficking, forgery and smuggling."

Robert Machesney, export sales manager for the Macmillan Press, also referred in an interview to organised book piracy — "The same people doing this are also counterfeiting spare parts and drugs."

"Book piracy, in plain terms, is theft," he added.

Mr. Read said the first concrete indications that book pirates were moving into the export business

came with the Frankfurt tipoff. This led to the discovery of two containers of pirated books at Nigeria's Port Harcourt.

Last month, Taiwanese customs at the port of Keelung searched a shipment of goods registered as consumer products for Nigeria — a major British book market — and uncovered 40,000 copies of pirated books by world-famous authors.

Trade sources said the point of origin of the books found at Port Harcourt had not been clearly established, although it was likely to have been Taiwan.

The Far East, and especially Taiwan and South Korea, is the key piracy area for Britain, while U.S. publishers regard Latin America as their main problem.

U.S. and Spanish publishing officials say that in Latin America, countries where book piracy

flourishes include the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Peru and Puerto Rico.

Publishers around the world have lived with book piracy for many years despite international copyright laws and admit book copying as a form of cottage industry will continue.

But the export of pirated copies in massive quantities poses a new dangerous threat to the viability of publishers everywhere.

The cost of producing books is steadily increasing and pirates with minimal overheads can wipe out the profits on which publishers depend to expand their book lists and subsidise important but low-volume books.

Pirate editions competing with legitimate books can also destroy the publishing business in Third World countries, with the result that local authors have no outlet.

Authors, too, receive no royalties from pirates.

Mr. Read said the cost of piracy to British publishers was hard to quantify, but that an estimate of £100 million a year (\$152 million) was reasonable.

In New York, the Association of American Publishers (AAP) estimated international book piracy was costing its members \$500 million annually, and this was increasing as economic conditions worsened.

Jaime Brull, secretary of the Spanish Publishers Federation whose members have major markets in South America, said in Madrid the Spanish industry faced an organised international network whose products were being sold on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Read estimated British publishers could boost their exports, valued at £320 million

(\$485 million), by 25 per cent if piracy was halted. The benefit to Third World publishers would be much greater, he added.

The discovery last year of an international export market in pirated books led Britain's publishers to form a committee which is expected to have an initial budget of at least £100,000 (\$152,000) a year for three years.

Mr. Read said members of the Publishers' Association would meet on March 22 to agree on plans. "So I hope we will be fully operational on March 23."

The committee coordinating the campaign will be known as "the campaign against book piracy."

Mr. Read said it would have three major aims:

— To launch a major worldwide public relations campaign on the implications of piracy for the

world book trade:

— To gather information on what is happening on a global scale and provide sufficient evidence to take legal action;

— To provide funds for legal action in key cases on behalf of the industry.

The gathering of information would involve costly detective work, and Mr. Read said the amount allotted to the anti-piracy committee could be higher than the initial sum.

The U.S. publishers' association is also studying the piracy problem, and a study committee is due to report next month.

Publishers generally emphasise that piracy is a global problem, hitting small legitimate publishers in developing countries even harder than the big publishers in the industrialised world.

"The exporting problem came to light in the last year and if we don't act together on this, pirates will think this is an easy market and it will grow," said Macmillan's Machesney.

Townsend Hoops, president of the U.S. Association, also said: "It's an international problem and not a domestic one."

"The subject arises when there are national laws of a country that are not compatible with international treaties and when there is no history of local copyright laws. Publishers in those countries are just reprints of other people's stuff," he said.

But Mr. Hoops also noted that unlike Britain, Spain and other major publishing countries, the United States has "an enormous market here that absorbs piracy most of our energies."

Mr. Read said piracy would only be overcome "When each individual publishers' association in each individual country makes a determined effort."

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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Polishing the image of Israel

THE ISRAELI judicial inquiry into the Beirut massacre of Palestinians last September has finally given its verdict: Sharon is guilty and should therefore resign or be sacked; Shamir is an insensitive minister but could keep his job; Begin shared "a certain degree of responsibility" for the murder, in cold blood, of hundreds of helpless refugees in Sabra and Shatila camps, but his fate is better left for politics and the politicians.

The Kahan commission's findings will mean much to many around the world. The Israelis may soon be asked to go to the polls, and may have to experience a different political climate altogether. World Jewry are already celebrating the "victory of Israeli democracy" and accordingly seem to be gearing up for a major publicity campaign for Israel. The Americans would not comment on the inquiry's results of course, but who does not know that the success or failure of President Reagan's own plan for the Middle East has been inextricably linked to Sharon's view of the world about us? Even the Arabs have not escaped the show of public interest in the whole affair.

As if Sharon was only guilty of allowing the massacre of several hundred refugees to happen, and not of killing and wounding 70,000

Palestinians and Lebanese in his invasion of Lebanon earlier on, that the world, including us Arabs, is happy with his condemnation. Poor Begin and Shamir—their only problem was indifference to what was taking place in the refugee camps on Sept. 16 and 17, and not the distasteful and suffering of a whole people since 1948 and before.

Let us not be emotional and naive, for we have had enough. The Kahan inquiry was not formed to resurrect the souls of the Palestinian refugees who were butchered in their camps, nor was it meant to be a consolation to those who survived the bloodbath and the rest of us who watched from afar. As usual, the Israelis demanded its set-up, and Begin agreed to it, only to protect their own version of justice and their self-righteousness which have cost us dearly in almost every respect.

Big deal if Sharon, or even the entire Begin government falls. Injustices done unto the entire Palestinian people will remain, and the responsibility for the endless crimes committed against them will pass from one Israeli generation to the other until Israel comes to realise its wrong. Until that moment comes, the findings of the Kahan inquiry could not and should not mean much to us—Sharon goes or stays.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Jordan-PLO action, winning "the battle of time"

The new round of Jordanian-Palestinian talks are significant in terms of speeding up the attempts to build a future relationship between the two peoples in order to save the occupied Arab territories.

Time is an essential element because, Israel is proceeding apace in its construction of Jewish settlements so as to create a fait accompli which can only abort the peace efforts. Needless to say, time is the trump card Israel is relying on. Consequently, we should take this fact into consideration when embarking on joint Jordanian-Palestinian action. For the residents of the occupied territories, and

indeed the entire Jordanian and Palestinian people, are looking to this present round of talks in the hope that it will lay the foundation of the future joint Jordanian-Palestinian action.

Mr. Arafat's statement reaffirming the special relationship between the Jordanian and Palestinian people will contribute to strengthening these relations. The new round of talks is tantamount to winning the "battle of time" and will fulfill the aspirations of our kinsmen in the occupied territories as well as the Palestinian and Jordanian people.

Al Dustour: Only Jordan and PLO realise aims of Israel

Our common realisation as Jordanians and Palestinians of the seriousness of Israel's continued construction of settlements in the occupied Arab territories, has dictated our joint action to protect the Arab identity of the occupied territories and its people.

Part of the tragedy of the Arab confrontation with Israel rests in its inability to realise the seriousness of what is taking place in the occupied

territories. This has given the enemy the opportunity of continuing to establish itself in the occupied territories.

We as Jordanians and Palestinians have decided to act positively in using every available opportunity for action to save the residents of the occupied territories. Thus, we are shouldering an historic responsibility and are shouldering this responsibility with courage.

Sawt Al Shaab: Political success relies on joint PLO-Jordan role

The Fez Summit has defined future Arab action in trying to find a political solution in the area. This has dictated the creation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian position to cope with the common challenge. We, as Palestinians and Jordanians, are the target of Israeli designs. Therefore, the special relationship between Jordan and the PLO is the spearhead for an Arab political response to the annexation of the occupied Arab territories.

Arab efforts are now being concentrated on regaining the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, thus liberating their residents from the Israeli occupation and giving the Palestinian people the right to self-determination.

It is also evident that we as Palestinians and Jordanians are in the same boat as the consequences of Israeli action affect us both. The extent of the success of the Arab political efforts depends on the joint Jordanian-Palestinian role and coordination between Jordan and the PLO, as well as on the extent of the success of creating a unified Arab position.

The lessons learned from the Falklands war

It has vindicated NATO's plans

By Charles Lambelin
Reuter

BRUSSELS — NATO planners say Britain's military campaign to recapture the Falklands from Argentina has vindicated the alliance's basic defence policies but highlighted the urgency of some improvements already scheduled. "It has vindicated our plans, pinpointing and magnifying some problems. But there is no feeling that changes in doctrine are called for," a top NATO general said.

The general, who did not want to be identified, said the allies had been extensively briefed by Britain on the lessons of last year's south Atlantic war and the process was continuing.

Admiral Sir John "Sandy" Woodward, who was the task force commander, will brief NATO's military committee soon. One aspect still being assessed by the military committee and NATO's major commanders is how the lessons of a limited conflict in distant areas can be applied to the European and Northern Atlantic theatres where the threat would be of a different nature and magnitude, NATO sources said.

But there is certainly one NATO area presenting climatic and other similarities with the Falklands — northern Norway — that would have to be reinforced

in a crisis.

Lessons of the Falklands campaign are being analysed in conjunction with those of two other recent conflicts, the Iran-Iraq war and the Israeli military operation in Lebanon, the sources said.

The Falklands campaign proved a testing ground for Western equipment while the Middle East clashes offered an opportunity to judge the efficiency of Western and Soviet weapons. But there has been no reverberation at NATO of the rivalry between French and British arms manufacturers, they said.

First lesson

On the most general level, the first lesson is that Britain had to fight for the Falklands because deterrence failed. Deterrence, the basis for the whole NATO policy, is based on two conditions, NATO diplomats said.

An adversary must be convinced of the political will of the other side to fight for a cause, and this will must be demonstrated by deployment of a credible level of military forces as an earnest of intention to use force if necessary. Also of vital importance to NATO is that once deterrence has failed and war is unavoidable, a clear chain of command is needed with political leaders setting out guidelines but resisting the temp-

tation of conducting the battle themselves, the diplomats said. Staff exercises are held every year to test reactions while an elaborate scenario unfolds from the first signs of East-West tension to the outbreak of war.

NATO is also "hardening" its command, control and communications network in the knowledge that an adversary will have among its first priorities the disruption of these links. London experienced no problem in communicating with the task force during the Falklands because Argentina had hardly any electronic warfare capabilities, military experts said.

Satellites

Communication satellites proved their worth and the Anglo-Argentine conflict is likely to speed up the installation of terminals on all NATO warships to link with satellites. An area of special interest to NATO is the way Britain managed in a short period of time to solve the problems of procurement, relations with the defence industry, logistics, the requisitioning of merchant vessels and improvements to warships and military aircraft.

Following the Falklands campaign, other NATO countries are expected to reassess the wartime

SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

By Dr. Awn Rifai

Too many chiefs, too few braves!

Too many chiefs, too few braves. This is unfortunately the situation prevailing in the Jordanian technical institutions, both in terms of manpower and of members of establishments. And the fault is ours.

We tend to create institutions out of the blue. If there exists an institution in a foreign country and we fancy it or its role, we hasten to establish a similar one in Jordan. The question of compatibility to the country's needs or circumstances is irrelevant. So is the question of redundancy, overlapping, or duplication of roles among the various institutions. And if there exists an institution in a foreign city, why not have a similar one in our own city, at least for the sake of personal pride or challenge!

After deciding to establish the institution, we undertake a

feasibility study in order to justify its existence. All the pros are usually mentioned, but none of the cons. The individuals who are eyed up to occupy key positions in the projected institution are asked to form a committee to supervise and administer its establishment.

The committee formulates the most impressive objectives and tasks, organises the work in many departments, and identifies the duties of every department. The departments need land, buildings, office space, furniture, staff, and more important, heads of departments and heads of sections.

Excessive budgets get consumed in the process of the establishment. Every head of section has to enlighten himself on the duties he is supposed to fulfil and on the organisation of

this section. He also has to make cooperation agreements with similar institutions abroad. He sets out to select the most impressive offices and furniture he can lay his hands on; how else could he impress the visitors he is planning to invite to his institution! He gets occupied with non-technical work that is far from the tasks he set himself out to perform, and he delegates his technical duties to his subordinates.

Ultimately, the hard facts begin to surface. The technical work assigned to the institution does not get carried out, either because everyone wants to be a chief and there are not enough braves to do the work, or because there is no technical work to do, or possibly for other reasons. The feasibility study had not been realistic, but who cares when the dice has already been cast.

In order to save the boat, the institution undertakes some simpler tasks such as teaching language or accountancy courses, which can be easily incorporated under the umbrella of its objectives. Doing the easy bits and stopping right there becomes the new motto of the institution.

Of course, this situation can always be reasonably and positively justified. After all, a floundering set-up could teach the involved a lot about how to steer the institution towards a better course in the future. Also to take the first step is better than not start at all. By establishing such institutions we can cut down on unemployment and gain many fringe benefits. However, the need remains for more appropriate selection, planning, execution, and running of technical institutions.

Result of the OPEC crisis Nigeria feels the pressure

By Harvey Morris
Reuter

LONDON — The screw is tightening on Nigeria as a result of the latest crisis within OPEC and the Lagos government admits it has not been able to sell any oil for almost a week.

Vice-President Alex Ekwueme was quoted in the government-owned New Nigerian newspaper today as saying Nigeria sold no oil in the five days to Feb. 2 and that the country faced a deteriorating economic situation.

OPEC-watchers have been waiting for the first cracks to appear in the world oil-pricing system since the exporter group failed in Geneva to come up with a price and output agreement to counter the effects of a global oil glut.

Analysts said Nigeria and non-OPEC Britain were the producers most likely to cut their prices to maintain their market position. Although Mr. Ekwueme said the OPEC failure pointed to difficult days ahead, he made no mention of a change in the price of Nigeria's usually much sought-after light crude, which currently stands at \$35.50 a barrel.

The Nigerian economy is one of the most vulnerable within the 13-member organisation of petroleum countries to the present uncertainties surrounding the world oil price. Oil accounts for more than 90 per cent of Nigeria's foreign earnings and it has been facing severe cash-flow problems as a result of the continuing oil glut.

Western analysts as well as newspapers in Nigeria have linked the government's decision to expel an estimated two million illegal immigrants to the deteriorating economic situation and rising unemployment.

Nigerian output fell from 1.2 million barrels a day in December to less than one million barrels last month before the latest announcement that sales had dried up. Gulf countries, which have complained that some OPEC members are undercutting official prices, are hoping that Nigeria's present crisis will encourage it to accept a new pricing structure that would, ironically, increase the price of Nigerian oil.

Price disadvantage

Nigerian oil, because of its high quality, is currently priced at \$15.50 a barrel above the OPEC benchmark of \$34.

Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies argued unsuccessfully at Geneva that the Nigerian price should be raised to around \$37 a barrel, within the framework of a global agreement on pricing and production, in order to make lower quality Gulf crude more attractive.

The Nigerians and other African producers turned down the Gulf proposal on the grounds that Nigeria already faces a price disadvantage from top grade North Sea crudes for which Britain charges only \$33.50 a barrel.

As a result of the Geneva impasse, buyers have pulled out of the market in the past week on the expectation that official world prices would fall and have drawn on their stocks to maintain refinery output.

Oil analysts say this is the major factor in the present collapse of Nigerian exports but that, in the longer term, there is no way that the industry can do without Nigerian crude.

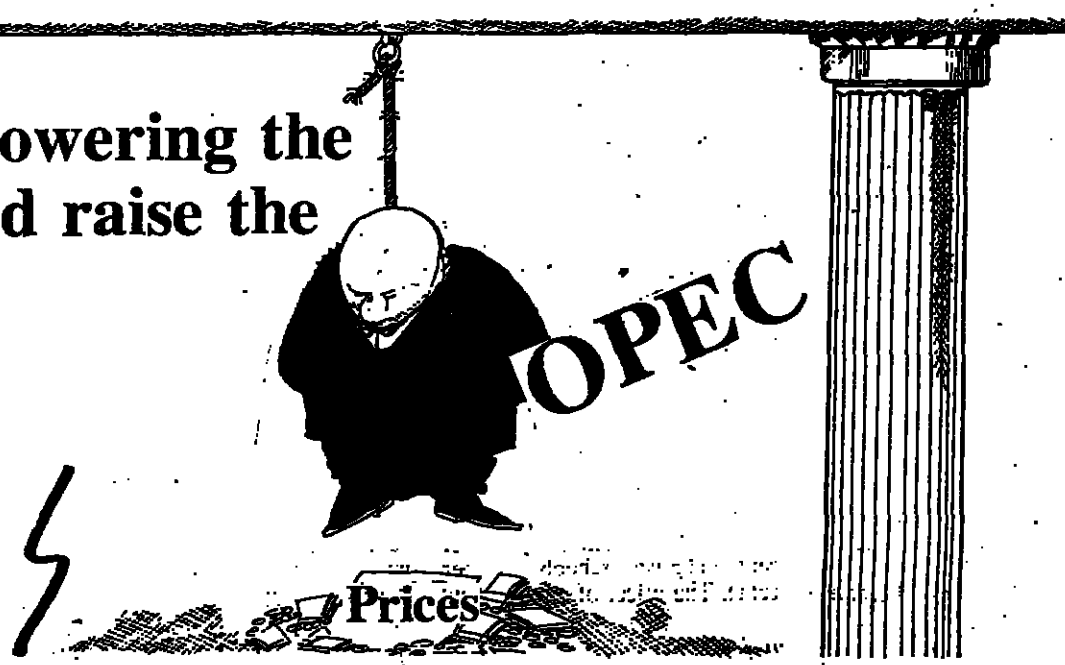
Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, said after the Geneva meeting that he had warned that the Gulf countries would cut their prices if Nigeria failed to agree to increase the differentials it charged for its top grade oil. "I'll tell you what we told them: There is a smaller gap than there should be. Right now it is \$1.50 a barrel, and either they increase their price or we reduce our price to get the right gap, and it is up to them to decide," he said.

Commenting on the news from Nigeria that sales had dropped to zero, one London analyst commented: "This is just what Yamani wants." The Gulf countries' view is that if OPEC as a whole can be pressured into accepting a revised price structure that also matched output barrel for barrel with world demand, then every member would be guaranteed of maintaining market share without having to give discounts to attract customers.

In the absence of such an agreement, the pressure is building up on the Nigerians to make a price cut in the hope that it would revive sales in the hope that it would avert a global economic disaster.

Production ceiling

...worth lowering the ceiling and raise the prices?



Al Ra'i Al'Aam, Kuwait

Spanish bureaucracy shaken

By Tom Burns

MADRID — The Spanish Prime Minister, Sr. Felipe Gonzalez, is prompting something of a social revolution. "For the first time in the history of Spain," he said in a recent television interview, "those who are sitting on the government front bench will only earn a salary as ministers."

He is seeking to end the time-honoured Spanish tradition of

holding down more than one job, or at least receiving more than one income — a tradition which appears to have stretched right to the top.

Sr. Gonzalez's reforming zeal does not end there. One of the early measures of his new Socialist government aims to make the massive state bureaucracy clock in on time, remain at the workplace and stay in the office during the afternoon.

His aim is to make the standard Spanish joke about civil servants' redundancy. The joke has it that an enquirer about the whereabouts of a minor government official is told: "He doesn't work in the afternoon, in the morning he isn't in."

Talking point

The real talking point in Spain these days revolves around the manner in which the Socialist government is cutting into a social fabric which accepts multiple employment and petty venalities in the public and private sector as facts of life and what manages to reconcile what in other Western societies would be seen as self-evident conflicts of interest.

Socialist officials unabashedly say the government is introducing "morality" into the system, that Madrid's priority is to put Spain back to work "on an ethical footing."

In his first 50 days in government, Sr. Gonzalez has attempted giant strides in the overhaul of public sector attitudes, to work with three directives:

- The strict implementation of legislation prohibiting more than one income from public funds.
- New legislation to set down vigorous civil service guide lines.
- The strict application of wages ceiling at the top of the public sector.

Ambitious task

This is an ambitious task. The directive restricting incomes from public funds cuts right across the social strata and affects principally politicians and media personalities.

Most M.P.s are affected. Some 50 of the 202-strong Socialist Parliamentary Party, for example, are university lecturers and professors who will have to forgo under the present rules both their academic activities and their income.

A further 30 will have to jettison salaries from the judicial system and many more have state paid jobs as secondary teachers, national health doctors, civil servants and municipal employees.

There is a similar tale on the opposition benches. On the national television and radio networks, well established national favourites were discovered to be holding down several salaries from different channels and, in certain instances, moonlighting in private radio. The head of television news, for one, was also a salaried employee of a government body known as the Institute of Ibero-American Cooperation.

Lower down the social scale, a host of semi-skilled workers have come under scrutiny for holding down morning jobs, ranging from porters to electricians, in hospitals, schools and a variety of government departments while performing similar jobs in other official institutions in the afternoon. These have been forced to choose between one job and one salary, or as one public employee who worked a 14-hour day in two places put it: "One half job and one half salary."

Nationwide strike

The medical profession, where common practice has been for doctors and registered nurses to put in time at several clinics and multiply their earnings in addition to working privately, is one of the hardest hit by what is known as the law of "incompatibilidades." A stormy meeting last month of the medical council agreed to delay a threatened nationwide strike pending talks with the Health Department.

Similar threats are to be heard among minor civil servants. This month, government offices began operating between 4.00 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. in the afternoon, in accordance with the new direc-

tives. The new post-lunch government office hours met a poor response from the public, who have from time immemorial been used to a mornings-only routine. And the bureaucrats had in many cases to give up afternoon clerical jobs in the private sector.

The problem is that over the years state service has proved attractive, not because of its comparatively high salaries but because of its security and the opportunities it offered for doing other jobs. Multi-employment has long been a national characteristic, and at the bottom end of the labour market, it is an economic necessity.

It is its drive to make one man-one job the rule, Madrid hopes that some inroads might be made into an unemployment total of 2.15 million, or 16.5 per cent of the workforce. Officials admit, however, that many jobs can be expected simply to disappear, reflecting the often gross over-manning to be found in every walk of Spanish life.

Black economy

The immediate result of this controversial crack-down has been a general tightening of belts. Sr. Gonzalez has maintained the prime minister's annual salary at Pta 8 million (\$61,850) and ordered that his salary should be the ceiling for all state employees. This means, for example, that the head of the Instituto Nacional de Hidrocarburos, the state energy holding, has had his Pta 16 million salary halved.

Such cuts appear, however, to have left broad social sectors unimpressed. A recent move to double the salaries of M.P.s, raising them to Pta 4 million — to compensate for the single wage — raised such a popular outcry that it has had to be shelved.

By tampering with the social fabric and playing havoc with *ad hoc* wages and labour structures, the new government has in its early days created ill-feeling and resentment. Some experts believe that in addition, the government may have created the conditions for a thriving "black" economy.

— Financial Times news feature

Concluding a serialised report on women's employment

What influences job choice?

Common trades comprised secretarial work, beauty culture, sewing, teaching and nursing. Alternative trades comprised: radio-TV repair, food and dairy product processing, paramedical work, office machine repair, retail sales clerk, electrician (general), teleprinter operator, child care, architectural drafting, factory worker in chemical industry, textile industry or plastic products manufacturing, work in hotel & restaurant trades, lab-technician, others. (The term "common" in the present context is tantamount to a combination of terms such as "widespread", "attractive" and "appealing").

Every student was asked to point out the common trade she preferred to all other trades and three alternative trades in order of preference. It could be tentatively said that the activities of VTC in the coming years should preferably be focused on the top three alternative trades determined by students' preferences as a first major step towards promoting female vocational apprenticeships linked to other trades because common trades do not need — for the very reason of their being common — special promotional efforts. This, of course, by no means implies that common trades be neglected. The suggestion is to emphasise alternative trades in the short run because a high percentage (75.9 per cent) of students expressed interest in entering apprenticeship programmes linked to these trades.

Teaching was the trade most attractive to students in governmental schools. It was preferred by 49.3 per cent of them, as compared with 46.4 per cent and 35.4 per cent for UNRWA school students and private school students respectively. The difference between the degree of preference of rural and urban governmental school students was negligible; being 43.3 per cent in the case of rural students and 47.4 per cent for urban students. The recommendation therefore is that teaching apprenticeship programmes, if they are to be initiated, should be directed to students of all schools indiscriminately.

Secretarial work was mostly preferred by students of private

schools. Around 38.9 per cent of them picked it as the most-liked trade, against 17.3 per cent for students of governmental schools and 16.0 per cent for UNRWA school students. Christian students prefer secretarial work much more than Muslim students do. Around 50 per cent of the former picked it up against only 16.4 per cent for the latter. However, the group of students whose preference for secretarial work ranked highest were Christian students in UNRWA schools (63.6 per cent).

Nursing is preferred most by students of private schools (22.0 per cent) followed by UNRWA students (16.6 per cent) and governmental school students (11.5 per cent). Religion did not seem to count: 14.0 per cent of Muslim students opted for nursing against 13.0 per cent for Christian students. But environment apparently counted; 22.9 per cent of rural students preferred nursing against 12.6 per cent for urban students. The plausible conclusion therefore is that nursing apprenticeship programmes should be directed to rural students.

Beauty culture was equally appealing to various categories of students (private 13.5 per cent; UNRWA 12.1 per cent; governmental 11.5 per cent; Muslim 11.8 per cent; Christian 13.0 per cent) except for urban students (12.5 per cent) as compared with rural students (7.8 per cent). It is recommended, therefore, that beauty culture programmes be directed, if they are to be initiated, to urban students.

Sewing is the common trade least preferred by students. The degree of preference is comparatively high among governmental school students (10.2 per cent) followed by UNRWA school students (8.7 per cent), but plunges to zero among both private school students and Christian students, against 9.6 per cent for Muslim students.

However the highest degree of preference was found among rural students (14.2 per cent) against 8.4 per cent for urban students. Sewing apprenticeship programmes, therefore, should be geared to rural students. The most preferred alternative

trades were: Child care 19.3 per cent; paramedical work 18.4 per cent; teleprinter operator 11.7 per cent; architectural drafting 11.4 per cent; lab-technician 11.4 per cent.

So far we have been talking about being interested in the top three alternative trades. Because the difference among the degree of preference for the above last three careers is very marginal, we will address ourselves to the top five alternative trades from now on.

The message of the results of the survey was reasonably clear: Vocational apprenticeship programmes for females should concentrate on the above-mentioned top five alternative trades, especially as they are compatible with the present needs of the labour market as well as those needs which might surface in the course of the coming years. The next step, therefore, was to identify those groups of students who preferred the top five alternative careers.

Child care was equally preferred by students of government and UNRWA schools; 19.6 per cent of each category's students said they preferred child care as compared with 13.6 per cent for private school students. Rural students' preference was slightly higher than that of urban students. (21.7 per cent against 19.0 per cent). Our conclusion here is that child care is almost universally accepted and, therefore, child care apprenticeship programmes should be directed to all categories of students with the exception of private school students.

Paramedical work appealed equally to the students of governmental schools (18.3 per cent) UNRWA schools (18.4 per cent) and private schools (18.8 per cent), as well as urban students (18.2 per cent) and rural students (19.1 per cent). Therefore, paramedical apprenticeship programmes are rightly entitled to be directed to all categories of students.

Teleprinter work was also equally liked by students of governmental schools (11.6 per cent), UNRWA schools (11.6 per cent) and private schools (12.5 per cent). The effect of environment

was different; 12.0 per cent of urban students preferred telex and teleprinter work against 9.1 per cent for rural students. It is advisable, therefore, to direct the related programmes basically to urban students in all types of schools.

Architectural drafting was equally preferred by students of private schools (12.5 per cent) and UNRWA schools (12.1 per cent), but the degree of preference ebbed to 10.9 per cent for students of governmental schools. Besides, the preference of urban students (11.8 per cent) was higher than that of rural students (9.1 per cent). It is therefore advisable to direct the related programmes to urban students in UNRWA and private schools.

Lab-Technicianship, very much the same as architectural drafting, was mostly and equally preferred by students of private schools (12.5 per cent) and UNRWA schools (12.5 per cent), with the percentage dropping to 10.8 per cent for students of governmental schools. The effect of environment was negligible (11.4 per cent for urban students and 11.7 per cent for rural students). It could be seen that the differences were marginal for all categories of students. Therefore, it is recommended that the related apprenticeship programmes be directed to all students indiscriminately.

The alternative trades which attract students least of all include work in restaurant and hotel trades, which was preferred by only 1.6 per cent of total students. Next in degree of weakness of preference came factory work in industries (chemical, textile, plastics) which was preferred by only 2.7 per cent of total students. This was followed by working as electrician which appealed to 2.9 per cent of total students.

Thus it seems that the task of promoting vocational apprenticeship in the field of manufacturing industries encounters considerable difficulties. To that end, we do not need only intensive promotion efforts, particularly information campaigns, but also a lot of patience until change will have worked itself upon social values and attitudes, and until the impact of pure economic need will have shown up.



Teaching is still traditional favourite (above) but the future could bring new skills for women (below)



Israel powerless to stop 'highly embarrassing' leaks

By Alan Elsner
Reuters

JERUSALEM — Every Sunday afternoon, a few hours after the Israeli cabinet has finished its weekly meeting, Israel Radio broadcasts the main points of its supposedly secret proceedings. The broadcast usually includes direct quotations from the discussion, details of clashes or sharp exchanges between ministers and a precise breakdown of any votes taken.

"The problem of leaks from secret meetings in this country has reached the proportions of a dis-

ease," a senior government official who is present at cabinet meetings said.

"It has become almost impossible to keep secrets and this sometimes has a damaging effect on our relations with other countries and is highly embarrassing," he added.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin has several times demanded that cabinet leaks be stopped. Other Israeli leaders have suggested trying to find the culprits and punishing them, but no practical steps have been taken.

The official said he sometimes had the impression listening to the cabinet discussion that ministers

made statements with the prior intention of leaking them to the press later.

"You occasionally feel you're listening to a public debate instead of a serious discussion of national policy," he said.

An Israeli political reporter who covers the cabinet said not all ministers leaked and not all were trustworthy.

"Sometimes we are manipulated by ministers trying to gain free publicity for themselves or carrying out private feuds against political rivals. You just have to be careful," he said.

All Israeli reporters have their

cabinet sources but some are especially identified with particular ministers. Israel Radio's Shimon Shiffer is thought to be close to Defence Minister Ariel Sharon. Yosef Harif of the Maariv newspaper is said to enjoy the favour of Prime Minister Begin.

The reporter said he usually took the initiative in telephoning ministers after the cabinet meeting. But ministers have occasionally called him.

"If they think they said something particularly impressive or important, they will give the entire quote and also add what other ministers said in reply," he said.

"One way Mr. Begin tries to keep leaks down is by discussing important matters, such as negotiations on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, in a mini-cabinet consisting of himself, Mr. Sharon and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

The flow of information from the mini-cabinet to the press is considerably less than from the full cabinet. But there are still leaks.

For example, Mr. Harif recently published virtually the entire text of a confidential letter sent by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Mr. Begin.

Foreign diplomats say the leaks complicate their task and are sometimes highly embarrassing to their governments. One recalled the case last year when Mr. Begin delivered an unusually sharply worded note to U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis.

The text of the note was broadcast on Israel Radio before Mr. Lewis had even had time to return to his embassy and transmit it to Washington.

The cabinet is not the only source of information available to Israeli reporters. The problem of leaks from the Knesset Foreign Affairs Committee, whose pro-

ceedings are supposed to be secret, is even worse, the official said. "Sometimes you see committee members sneak out of the meeting to brief reporters before it has even ended," the reporter added.

Last week, committee members leaked details of Israel's conditions for withdrawing its troops from Lebanon after Mr. Sharon briefed the committee on them.

Government officials leak information less frequently than politicians. "They only do it when they are sure their minister wants them to or when they are convinced they can get away with it," the reporter said. "Otherwise they

risk losing their job." Despite the mass of information assailing the public, a few aspects of Israeli life remain secret, such as the intelligence services, military affairs and arms sales.

In wartime the leaks dry up a little and on rare occasions the cabinet has held secret meetings. Last September's Beirut massacre of Palestinians was a classic example of how potent leaks can be. Within days, the media established the depth of Israeli involvement and public pressure forced a reluctant Mr. Begin into appointing a high-powered inquiry.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL
17:30 Koran
17:30 Cartoons
18:00 Cartoons
18:30 Local Programme
19:30 Local Programme
20:30 News in Arabic
21:30 Arabics Series
22:00 Muslim Philosophers
23:45 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL
18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 Comedy
22:00 News in English
22:15 Play of the Week

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 9560 KHz. SW

07:00 Morning Show
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 Morning Show
09:00 News Summary
10:00 Pop Session
10:30 News Summary
11:00 Pop Session
11:30 News Summary
12:00 News Bulletin
12:30 Instruments
13:00 Now Music
13:30 Concert Hour
14:00 News Summary
14:30 Instruments, Old Favorites
15:00 Talking Points, Pop Session
15:30 News Summary
16:00 Over a Cup of Tea, Arabian Music

06:00 Newsdesk
06:30 Date with a Star
07:00 Evening Show
07:30 News Summary
08:00 Evening Show
08:30 News Summary
09:00 News Summary
09:30 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz.

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Waveguide 06:45
06:55 Newsdesk 07:00 Financial News
07:15 Newsdesk 07:30 World News
07:45 24 Hours News Summary 07:55
08:00 The World 07:45 The World

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILM
* Man of Marble, by Andrej Wajda, at the American Centre at 8:00 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS
* Ceramics, by Isam Nussairat and Hazem Al Zoubi, at the Arts Gallery.
* History of the French Song, at the French Cultural Centre.

VIDEO
* Investiture des Campagnes (3rd part) at 5:00 p.m., Portrait de L'Univers at 6:00 p.m. and La Manipulation at 8:00 p.m.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Luveldah, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hasebi, 66177.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafiah, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafiah, 71331.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafiah, 71751.
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisai, 663249.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24040
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 665195
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 664251

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaic from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an extensive collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabbal Al Qai' (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jorda National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries. Jabbal Luveldah, 37440. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lease Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lease Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Sheraton Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabbal Amman. Elgish Circle. Tel. 815261.

PRAYER TIMES

06:50 Fajr
07:20 (Sunrise) Shaur
11:50 Dhuhur
14:53 'Asr
17:16 Jeddah (Saudi)
18:42 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Jordan. Information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)
07:45 Karachi (PA)
08:45 Cairo (RJ)
08:45 Agaba (RJ)
09:20 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
11:00 Bahrain (RJ)
11:25 Istanbul, Ankara (TA)
13:35 Kuwait (KAC)
14:50 Bucharest (RJ)
15:30 Jeddah (Saudi)
16:30 Bangkok (RJ)
16:30 Cairo (RJ)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:30 Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)
18:15 Zurich (SR)
18:30 Cairo (RJ)
18:40 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
20:30 Frankfurt, Larnaka (LH)
20:45 Beirut (MEA)
22:30 Baghdad (RJ)
00:30 Cairo (RJ)
00:45 Baghdad (RJ)
01:45 Cairo (EA)
02:30 Belgrade, Istanbul (YA)

DEPARTURES

04:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:00 Larnaka, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:50 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Beirut (MEA)
09:00 Rome (Alitalia)
09:15 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
10:10 Beirut, Copenhagen (SN)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:45 Larnaka (CY)
12:00 London (RJ)
12:30 Cairo (RJ)
12:30 Dhahran (TA)
14:30 Cairo (RJ)
14:35 Kuwait (KAC)
16:05 Larnaka, Bucharest (Tarom)
16:50 Jeddah (Saudi)
18:30 Baghdad (RJ)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in Jds
Belgian franc 73.8 / 74.2
Dutch guilder 131.6 / 132.4
Egyptian pound 315.1 / 322.3
French franc 51.3 / 51.6
Iraqi dinar 556.2 / 568.7
Italian lire (for 100) 25.3 / 25.5
Japanese yen (for 100) 149.5 / 150.4
Kuwaiti dinar 1219 / 1226.5
Lebanese lira 84.3 / 90.2
Omani rial 101.7 / 102.8
Qatari rial 97 / 97.8
Saudi rial 103.4 / 104
Swedish crown 47.8 / 47.9
Swiss franc 176.2 / 177.3
Syrian lira 62.5 / 63.2
UAE dirham 96.5 / 97.3
U.K. sterling pound 54.7 / 54.8
U.S. dollar 356 / 358
W. German mark 145.6 / 146.5

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

An increase in temperature is expected. Clouds will appear at different altitudes, with high and variable winds. In Agaba, it will be partly cloudy, with northerly moderate winds changing to fresh at times and seas rough.

Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman 4/20
Agaba 7/20
Dahab 2/16
Jordan Valley 9/18

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 73111
Fire, first, police 194
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 66111
Fire headquarters 22900-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 36390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 81381-32
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Aldhi Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malhas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisai 66471-4
Shmeisai Hospital 669131-5
University Hospital 845845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Mashraf Hospital 66722-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafiah 75111
Army, Marka 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Wajih Barakat 38730 / 666982

GENERAL

Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Ministry of Tourism 42511
Hotel complaints 666412
Price complaints 661176
Telephone information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.
Apple (American) 450 / 400
Apple (Double Red) 330 / 300
Apple (Golden) 230 / 200
Apple (Turkish) 250 / 200
Apple (French) 450 / 400
Apple (Stark) 230 / 200
Banana (Mukammal) 270 / 230
Banana (Mukammal) 300 / 200
Beans 700 / 600
Beets 150 / 100
Bomali 280 / 200
Cabbage 120 / 90
Cauliflower (white) 150 / 100
Chestnuts 360 / 300
Coconut 300 / 250
Cucumber (large) 400 / 300
Cucumber (small) 700 / 600

Eggplant (large) 280 / 200
Garlic 400 / 300
Grapefruit 110 / 90
Lemon (local) 140 / 110
Marrow (large) 200 / 150
Marrow (small) 400 / 300
Onion (dry) 130 / 100
Onion (green) 240 / 200
Oranges 260 / 200
Oranges (Mandarin) 300 / 160
Oranges (shamoul) 200 / 160
Oranges (local) 150 / 100
Pepper (Sweet) 450 / 400
Pepper (Hot Green) 600 / 500
Potatoes 200 / 160
Radish 30 / 50
Spinach 110 / 80
Tomatoes 250 / 200
Turnip 130 / 100

SPORTS

Hadlee has a 50-50 chance to face Australia in finals

SYDNEY (R) — New Zealand's injured champion all-rounder Richard Hadlee has only a 50-50 chance of facing Australia in the first match of the World Series one-day cricket cup best-of-three final here Wednesday.

Hadlee suffered a recurrence of a hamstring injury in the last qualifying game in Perth on Sunday when Australia's 27-run win put them in the final with New Zealand and eliminated England from the one-day triangular tournament.

Strike bowler Hadlee, who managed only half of his quota of 10 overs in Perth, underwent ultra-sound treatment and special exercises on his strained right hamstring Tuesday.

Hadlee later bowled a short spell and batted in the nets and was named in a 12-strong squad which also included left arm fast medium Gary Troup in case the all-rounder was ruled out.

Australia have named a party of 13 but are expected to rely on

Sunday's winning combination for the day-night match in which captain Kim Hughes said he would bat first if he won the toss and expected to be sent in if he lost it.

Hughes said: "We haven't batted well under pressure and it's not easy between seven and eight o'clock under lights chasing runs, and we have won games batting first."

Australia's skipper said he felt he was returning to form after a sequence of low scores in the tournament and would bat at number three again after dropping himself down the order.

Australia disintegrated after winning their first three cup games and managed only two victories in the last seven, while New Zealand unexpectedly qualified as leaders of the standings and won three of their five clashes with the host country.

Hughes added: "We will lift our game in front of the 45,000 expected Wednesday and go all out to finish the international sea-

son in two games."

Several of the qualifying games between the finalists have been abrasive affairs and Hughes has promised New Zealand a hard game "without any quarter."

The second match of the final is in Melbourne on Sunday and if a third game is needed it will be here on Feb. 16.

Squads:

Australia: Graeme Wood, Steve Smith, Kim Hughes (captain), Allan Border, David Hookes, Greg Chappell, Rod Marsh, Geoff Lawson, Dennis Lillee, Jeff Thomson, Rodney Hogg, Ken MacLeay, Tom Hogan.

New Zealand: John Wright, Bruce Edgar, Glenn Turner, Geoff Howarth (captain), Jeremy Coney, John Morrison, Warren Lees, Richard Hadlee, Lance Cairns, Martin Snedden, Ewen Chatfield, Gary Troup.

Major title win could solve Yorkshire's all internal problems, says Crawford

LONDON (R) — The discontent which has unsettled English county cricket club Yorkshire could disappear overnight if they won a major title, according to club chairman Michael Crawford.

Crawford, speaking after the release of a special in-depth report on the club's affairs, said: "Yorkshire need only to win something for a lot of trouble to disappear."

A rumour between manager Ray Illingworth and Yorkshire's former England opener Geoff Boycott two seasons ago brought the club's internal problems into the open.

A sub-committee was set up to look into all aspects of their affairs

after Illingworth suspended Boycott near the end of the 1981 season for unauthorised comments to the media.

Both have only a cursory mention in the report and Crawford said: "We have had an unhealthy three or four years and it would be stupid to start raking up old ashes. We hope it has died a natural death."

The sub-committee outline six reasons why Yorkshire have failed to win anything since they took the one-day Gillette Cup, now the Natwest Trophy, in 1969.

Lack of true leadership of the players both on and off the field, too many experienced players

allowed to leave over too short a time and an increase of international players with other counties are among the reasons given.

Yorkshire's club committee make no direct response to these points in recommendations they will make to the annual meeting later this month but several changes are to be put before members.

The club, who traditionally include only Yorkshire-born players, have been one of the major powers in the English game and won the county championship more times, 31, than any of the 16 other teams.

Lack of sponsors forces Fittipaldi motor racing team to close down

SAO PAULO (R) — Brazil's Fittipaldi Formula One motor racing team Monday announced it was closing down for lack of sponsors after a long losing battle for success on the track and money off it.

But the team, led by former world champion Emerson Fittipaldi and his brother Wilson, pledged to continue the search for backers.

The Sao Paulo-based organisation declared in a statement: "Possibly the team will return to Formula One in 1984 or 85."

Fittipaldi Automotive, the workshops at Reading, England, which have spearheaded the Brazilians' Grand Prix challenge, has closed, the statement said.

The Fittipaldi's only success in eight years was second place in the 1978 Brazilian Grand Prix on Rio de Janeiro's Jacarepagua Circuit where the 1983 season gets underway next month.

The project, launched in 1974, was hailed by its promoters as a chance to show off Brazil's advanced technology and put the country and its fast-growing industry firmly on the motor sport map.

But the car, even with Emerson Fittipaldi at the helm, could not match the dream and was reduced to qualifying in time trials despite a series of new models.

The Fittipaldi began with the help of various Brazilian motor parts companies and found its first proper sponsor in 1974 in a contract with the sugar-producing Cooperative Copersucar.

Five years and several million dollars later the cooperative had had enough and Skol Breweries took over, followed by the Prelli tyre firm and Caloi, a Sao Paulo cycle-maker.

Last January Emerson Fittipaldi won a promise of support from Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo. But at a time of economic recession in Brazil, a proposal for joint sponsorship by a group of 20 local companies met little success.

"The motive for this announcement was the partial lack of sponsors for the team in 1981 and 1982 and the total lack of sponsorship in 1983," the Fittipaldi statement said.

Finland's current world champion Keke Rosberg drove for the team without success. Emerson Fittipaldi, champion in 1972 and 1974, dropped out of the circuit in January 1981 and another Brazilian, Chico Serra, was brought in.

The team's fate was fore-shadowed when Emerson Fittipaldi paid his farewell to Brazilian motor racing fans before the 1981 Grand Prix in Rio. During a lap of honour, the car broke down and mechanics had to sprint across the course to restart it.



SPOKESMAN FOR THE TRACK AND FIELD SQUAD — team. (INP-photo/FMS).

Harald Schmid is the new spokesman for the men's European champion

Sri Lanka snatches 1st win over ACT

CANBERRA (R) — Sri Lanka's cricketers snatched the first win of their short tour when an inspired spell by new ball bowler Vinodhan John rocked Australian Capital Territory (ACT) here Wednesday.

The Sri Lankans won the one-day match by 59 runs after John took five for 24 to help dismiss ACT for 153 in reply to the touring team's 212 for six.

John ripped through the top half

of ACT's batting in 10 unchanged overs of deceptive pace and cut. He took the first five wickets to fall, while medium pacer Asantha de Mel produced an improved second spell and picked up two of the last three.

Sri Lanka's otherwise disappointing batting was redeemed by opener Siddath Wittimuny, who blended defence and aggression effectively to make the top

score of 50.

Captain Duleep Mendis scored 39 and Somachandra de Silva contributed a hard-hitting unbeaten 44.

Sri Lanka start a three-day game against New South Wales in Sydney on Thursday and complete the Australian leg of their tour with a match in Tasmania before making a one-month visit to New Zealand.

Adidas to supply '84 Olympics sports equipment despite Nike's challenge

By Robert Woodward
Reuter

HERZOGENAUACH, West Germany — When black American Jesse Owens won four gold medals at the 1936 Berlin Olympics, he wrecked Hitler's ideas of Aryan superiority but put two German brothers who made his shoes on the road to a fortune.

The success story of Adidas, now the world's largest sports shoe company, had started a few years before in a kitchen in this small Bavarian town where Alfred Dasser made his first pair of shoes on a cutting machine driven by brother Rudolf riding a static "bicycle".

Their shoes were worn for the first time at the 1928 Olympic games in Amsterdam. Four years later the first Olympic medal, a bronze, was won in Dasser shoes, but Owens' triumph was the real breakthrough.

Aided by it, the company has grown from a two-man operation to one of West Germany's largest private concerns and an international market leader so dominant that 80 per cent of competitors at the last Olympics chose its equipment.

Now, with the Olympics in Los Angeles only 17 months away, a strong challenge is coming from the U.S. firm Nike, but Adidas is confident it can stay ahead. It has been chosen as the official equipment supplier for the 1984 games.

Soon after Germany's defeat in World War II the Dassers were back in business, making shoes out of tent canvas and bits of plastic previously used to build petrol tanks for armoured cars.

But the two brothers parted company in 1948 after a monumental row. Rudolf took half the firm's machinery and workforce to

found the Puma sports equipment firm, now the world's third biggest sports shoe company, on the opposite bank of the river in Herzogenaurach.

The two brothers never exchanged another word although they are buried in the same churchyard overlooking their medieval home town.

The bitter rivalry between the two firms is now said to be a thing of the past but in two hours of talks with Reuters, Adidas officials never once mentioned the name of Rudolf Dasser.

Alfred "Adi" Dasser founded the firm Adidas soon after the split and set about rethinking the basics of sport shoemaking.

A perfectionist, he constantly harried the stars for advice and criticism of Adidas equipment, building a reputation for quality and attention to detail that partly explains his success.

The Dasser brothers founded their business on the Maxim: "it's not advertising that counts — it's winners." But Adidas tries to back the winners by spending some five per cent of annual turnover on promotion.

Believing that sales benefit more from performances on the field than by advertising in the media and around stadiums, it uses a large chunk of this to contract teams and individual players to wear Adidas clothes.

And every one of them carries the company trademark of three parallel stripes, an instantly recognisable advertisement with every step they run.

The 500 athletics world records set in Adidas shoes, the blanket coverage at the Olympics, the 60 per cent of players in last summer's soccer World Cup who wore Adidas boots, all help persuade amateur sportsmen to

choose Adidas, the firm believes. As a result, it now employs around 10,000 people worldwide, producing 700 separate sports articles and 230,000 pairs of shoes daily.

Adidas is still a family business, maintaining the founder's traditional silence on financial details. But turnover is estimated by industry sources at around two billion marks (\$800 million).

Adi Dasser's widow Kaethe heads a managing group made up of her son and four daughters. Company sources admit there have been clashes of personality in the past, adding that the lack of a named successor to Kaethe Dasser may cause problems in the future.

But a more immediate challenge is coming from the U.S. Nike firm, which built up its sales and reputation on the jogging boom in the United States.

Nike's recent growth has been extraordinary, with turnover rising from \$14 million in 1976 to \$694 million in 1982 and a current workforce of 3,600.

Adidas at first regarded jogging as a purely North American fad and Company spokesman Michael Riehl admits that the firm was caught on the hop by its popularity in Europe.

"Nike is currently our biggest competitor, especially in the U.S.," said Mr. Riehl. But he added: "A great deal of their equipment is produced in the Far East and is therefore cheaper. But we believe customers prefer Adidas quality."

And despite the U.S. competition, the West German firm has been chosen as official equipment supplier to the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles. So for four more years at least, the three parallel stripes look set to continue their winning ways.

South African XI wins 2nd 1-day cricket match

CAPE TOWN (R) — A South African XI rose to the occasion with effective outcricet to beat the rebel West Indian cricketers by 43 runs and take a 2-0 lead in their series of six one-day matches here Tuesday.

The South Africans made a relatively moderate 194 for eight in their allotted 50 overs but dismissed the touring team for 151 with 7.2 overs to spare.

New-ball bowler Steve Jeffries and left-arm spinner Alan Kourie did most of the damage with three wickets each, while fast bowler Garth le Roux made an equally telling contribution by taking one for five in 34 deliveries.

The South Africans' other heroes were Ken McEwan, top scorer with 61, and captain Peter Kirsten, who hit 50.

They shared a fourth wicket partnership of 95 in 72 minutes to pull the side out of a dismal start in which the first three wickets fell for 42 to fast-medium left-arm Bernard Julien.

Julien sent back openers Jimmy Cook and Barry Richards, and also Graeme Pollock, cheaply and finished with three for 17 in his 10 overs.

McEwan, in his first match against the West Indians, struck medium pacer Collis King for 14 in one over, but when the stand was broken the South Africans faded. Five wickets tumbled for 38, with an unbeaten 34 by Le Roux being the only other notable contribution.

The West Indians never recovered from a bad start in which they struggled to 43 for three off 22 overs before tea.

Alvin Greenidge flashed wildly at Jeffries and was bowled without a run on the board, while fellow opener Richard Austin also fell to Jeffries, lbw for seven.

Kourie, whose three for 24 was a key factor in the South Africans' 91-run win in Port Elizabeth on Saturday, snapped up captain Lawrence Rowe for 10 and also claimed the vital wicket of Alvin Kalicharran lbw for 20 in a scratchy 88 minutes.

Jeffries bowled King for 10 but Emerson Trotman lifted the tempo with 46 off 48 balls, including seven fours, before he fell to a good catch by Pollock on the long-on boundary off Kenny Watson. Watson, Le Roux and Kourie polished off the tail, though Sylvester Clarke provided a late flourish with a vigorous 31.

Bauer beats Fibak

RICHMOND, Virginia (R) — Hard-serving American Mike Bauer scored an upset victory by defeating third-seeded Wojtek Fibak of Poland 7-5, 6-4 in the first round of a \$300,000 tennis tournament Monday night.

Bauer, who had to qualify for the tournament, survived a set-point in the first set on Fibak's serve and came from a service break down in the second set.

Fibak double-faulted twice in the 10th game of the second set, once on set point, to allow the American back in the set. Bauer capitalised by winning the final three games.

In the second set, Bauer immediately lost his serve and Fibak moved to a 3-1 lead. But Bauer got the service break back in the sixth game and broke the pole again, this time at love, in the 10th game, to wrap up the match.

The only other seeded player in action, seventh-seeded Paul McNamee of Australia, advanced with a routine 6-3, 6-4 victory over Drew Gitlin of the U.S.

Greig to lead international cricketers to Peking match

PEKING (R) — Former England captain Tony Greig will shortly bring a squad of international cricketers to Peking for an exhibition match, the Australian embassy said.

An embassy spokesman said the all-China Sports Federation had agreed to act as hosts for the team, which would pay its own way, and would make a ground available for the match.

"The federation said it felt Chinese sportsmen and the general public should be exposed to all forms of sport," the official

added.

He said Greig would bring about 15 players with him and the remaining positions would be filled by cricket-playing diplomats, businessmen and other expatriates living in Peking.

South African-born Greig last played for England in 1977 before joining Australian millionaire businessman Kerry Packer's World Series Cricket Circuit. He has since settled in Australia where he works for the Packer organisation, most recently as a television commentator.

Corinthians beats CSA in Brazilian football championship

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Sao Paulo state champions Corinthians, 1-0 down after only 45 seconds, turned in a blistering second half performance to beat CSA 4-2 in the Brazilian football championship Monday night.

The comeback enabled Corinthians, led by World Cup captain Socrates, to wipe out the memory of last week's 2-1 defeat by Tiradentes and move to the top of their qualifying group.

Defending champions Flamengo had to work hard for their 3-2 victory over Paissandu, who twice drew level only to see an apparently offside ball score the winner. The win took Flamengo level with Santos at the top of their group.

Gremio, the 1981 champions, and Palmeiras of Sao Paulo led their respective groups after respective 4-0 victories over Campo Grande and Mixto.

Unsung America of Rio de Janeiro, managed by World Cup star Zico's elder brother Edu, continued their run as surprise team of the championship.

They beat Vila Nova 3-1 to chalk up their fourth successive win and are the only club in the tournament with a maximum eight points. Teams are divided into eight groups of five in the first round of the championship. Each club plays the others in its group twice and the top two in each group reach the next round.



Jordan Times

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ECONOMY

World financial leaders are expected to approve boost in IMF financial resources

WASHINGTON (R) — World financial leaders meeting here this week are expected to approve a substantial increase in the resources of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to help ease the global debt crisis.

The meeting of the fund's policy-making interim committee of 22 finance ministers and central bankers was originally set for April but was brought forward to next Thursday and Friday because of mounting debt problems faced by developing countries in Latin America and elsewhere.

Monetary sources expect the committee to endorse an increase of nearly 50 per cent in quotas that all 146 IMF members must pledge, boosting the total to some \$99 billion, a rise of \$33 billion at current exchange rates.

The committee is also expected to raise the financing of the IMF's General Arrangements to Borrow (GAB), a pool of funds established by the industrial countries, to \$19 billion from \$7.1 billion and to widen its availability to all members.

Argentina, Mexico, Brazil and Yugoslavia are among the countries which have had to seek urgent financial aid from the IMF in recent months.

It was largely because of the need to restore confidence to the international banking community, which had been shaken by the possibility of a major borrower defaulting on its debt and causing a crisis in the international financial system, that it was decided to advance the date of the meeting.

But before any figures are agreed for an increase in IMF funds, a number of differences need to be resolved.

Ministers from the so-called Group of 10 leading Western industrial countries will gather in advance of the annual interim committee meeting to resolve remaining disagreements over the size of the quota increase.

That debate is expected to pit the U.S., which wants the quota

increase kept to 40 per cent, against West European countries that are demanding a 50 per cent rise as a minimum response to Third World debt problems.

Delegates from the Group of 24, which speaks on behalf of poor countries, will also meet and are expected to outline a programme calling for a sharper increase in economic aid.

Developing countries are also expected to object to proposed conditions on the expansion of lending under the GAB. At present only the top 10 industrialised nations can draw from the pool.

Under the plan, first proposed by the U.S., the additional funding would only be released by the GAB when regular IMF resources were virtually all spent.

For an international lending agency that has major untapped resources, including \$50 billion in gold, arriving at a formula for deciding that it has run out of funds would be a complex business.

Whatever is finally agreed on quotas, the Reagan administration faces a tough fight in Congress to get the increases approved.

In the past, the United States, the agency's largest contributor, has often run into major problems in Congress when seeking authorization for IMF or World Bank financing and this year is expected to be no exception.

The U.S. has near-record unemployment rates, a still very weak economy, and is suffering record budget deficits of around \$200 billion. Against such a background some congressmen would prefer to see the money go for job creation or toward balancing the budget.

Congress has already held a number of hearings on the world debt crisis and other international economic matters where the Reagan administration has argued that U.S. dependence on trade means it would suffer seriously if the international financial system

were to collapse.

Monetary sources expect that in the end Congress will go along with the refunding of the U.S. share to the IMF, which is estimated at about \$10 billion.

The sources said that the interim committee would also receive a report on the global economy which would be more optimistic than last year's review.

The report says that with inflation now more or less under control, governments could relax their monetary policies somewhat to help the process of economic recovery.

Meanwhile European Community governments Monday agreed to seek a rise of at least 50

per cent in the IMF basic lending resources.

West German Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg said that he would be pressing for the increase on the Community's behalf at the interim committee meeting.

Mr. Stoltenberg, who was speaking at a news conference after talks between Community finance ministers here, is the current president of the Common Market's finance council.

European monetary officials said that Mr. Stoltenberg would tell Thursday's meeting the Community wanted implementation of the quota increases to be completed by the end of this year.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Stock prices drifted higher in moderate trading on limited buying interest, dealers said. The F.T. index at 1500 Tuesday was up 3.9 at a record high of 648.9.

Government bonds were just below the day's best levels with gains extending to ¾ point in the longer dated issues on sterling's strength against the dollar and on the better than expected money supply and bank lending figures, dealers said.

Gold shares were sharply firmer in line with the bullion price, and in continued reaction to the abolition of the South African dual exchange rate with gains stretching to \$12, as in Randfontein at 147½. North American shares were higher.

Among leading industrials Becton rose 7p to 365, ICI gained 4p to 396 after 398, and BOC Group was up 4p to 178 on further consideration of Monday's figures.

Oils turned firmer with B.P. up 6p to 312 and Shell 8p better at 418, but Ultramar continued weak closing 10p lower at 501, having touched 491 earlier in the session, on fresh speculative selling. Britoil was up 1p to 46.

Banks recovered early losses to show gains of as much as 3p, as in Midland at 333 while in firmer insurance Prudential rose 13p to 381. In South African stores, Checkers jumped 35p to 310 following interim results.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.5405/15	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2238/41	Canadian dollars
	2.4305/15	West German marks
	2.6760/70	Dutch guilders
	2.0105/25	Swiss francs
	47.68/73	Belgian francs
	6.8925/75	French francs
	1399.00/1400.00	Italian lire
	236.15/25	Japanese yen
	7.4240/90	Swedish crowns
	7.0900/50	Norwegian crowns
	8.5500/5600	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	497/498	U.S. dollars

NEWS IN BRIEF

Kuwait denies cut in oil price

KUWAIT (OPECNA) — Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al Sabah has denied reports that Kuwait has sold crude oil to a Japanese company \$4 below the official OPEC benchmark price of \$34 per barrel. Sheikh Al Sabah told the "Al Qabas" newspaper that Kuwait was committed to the official OPEC price and he called on other members to act likewise. The newspaper quoted oil ministry sources as saying Kuwait had turned down a Japanese request to reduce its official oil price.

France's airlines staff to strike

PARIS (R) — Employees of France's four main airline companies have called for a 24-hour strike on Feb. 18 to press demands for improvements in their retirement scheme, union leaders said. The strike by some 10,000 employees, including ground staff, would affect all flights of Air France, Union de Transports Aeriens (UTA) and the domestic airlines Air Inter and TAT, they said.

UAE approves oil merger

ABU DHABI (OPECNA) — The United Arab Emirates' federal cabinet Monday agreed in principle to merge the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company for Distribution with the Emirates General Petroleum Corporation.

G.M. earnings jump by 189%

DETROIT (R) — General Motors Corporation (G.M.), the largest U.S. carmaker, Monday reported a 189 per cent gain in earnings for 1982 based largely on increased profits from a credit subsidiary. G.M. said it earned \$963 million or \$3.04 a share, last year on sales of \$60.03 billion, against \$333 million or \$1.07 a share, on sales of \$62.8 billion in 1981. The credit subsidiary, General Motors Acceptance Corporation, earned \$688 million, a 49 per cent gain from 1981. Factor sales of G.M.'s cars and lorries fell 7.7 per cent last year to 6.2 million units from 1981's 6.8 million units.

GCC to improve flow of information

ABU DHABI (OPECNA) — A delegation from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) secretariat is holding a series of meetings this week with UAE government and oil company officials to collect data for the secretariat's information centre. The centre's director, Mr. Mohammad Abdul Karim Al Shatti, said the aim was to coordinate an exchange of information with institutions in GCC member states. He said an existing computer link, together with a microfilm centre about to be completed, would help GCC countries in their decision making process while keeping costs at a minimum. Mr. Al Shatti praised GCC finance and industry ministers for their decision to set up an industrial information bank.

Nigeria's oil production falls

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria's oil production fell to just over 800,000 barrels per day (b/d) in January compared with 1.2 million b/d in December, and February's average was not likely to be much more than 600,000 b/d, industry sources said Monday.

Sudanese, U.S. firms sign accord

KHARTOUM (R) — The Military Economic Corporation of Sudan and the American Blocker Energy Corporation have signed an agreement to set up a joint oil exploration company, the official Sudan News Agency (Suna) said Monday. The \$300 million company, to be named the African Drilling Company, will use drilling machines specially equipped for use in swamps and dry areas. Suna quoted a Blocker corporation spokesman as saying the corporation was engaged in similar exploration in several Latin American countries, the U.S., Canada, Tanzania, Saudi Arabia and Oman.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: An important day and evening for you to tie loose ends together and to make sure that you understand both sides of a dispute. Strive for success and happiness.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A good time to complete projects that need work on them and to gain benefits therefrom in the future. Be wise.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Contact those who can assist you in getting routine matters working more efficiently. Gain the support you need.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Contact higher-ups who can assist you in gaining the backing you need for a worthy project. Show that you have poise.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A new set of conditions can make your regular routines more efficient and profitable in the days ahead.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Listen to what a business expert has to suggest but use your own good judgment when handling personal responsibilities.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Cooperate more with associates and gain mutual benefits. Attend social affair in evening and have a fine time.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Bring your finest talents to the attention of higher-ups who can help you to commercialize on them. Dress in fine style.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Put those ideas to work that will give you a chance to express your finest talents. Strive for increased happiness.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Try to understand the wants of close ties and then you will know how to please them. Avoid a jealous person.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Contacting regular allies and coming to a better understanding is wise now. Establish more efficiency at work.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) If you take time to study your monetary position well, you will know exactly how to improve it. Use more care in motion.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be open to favors from others if they sincerely want to help you. Make sure business matters are handled well.

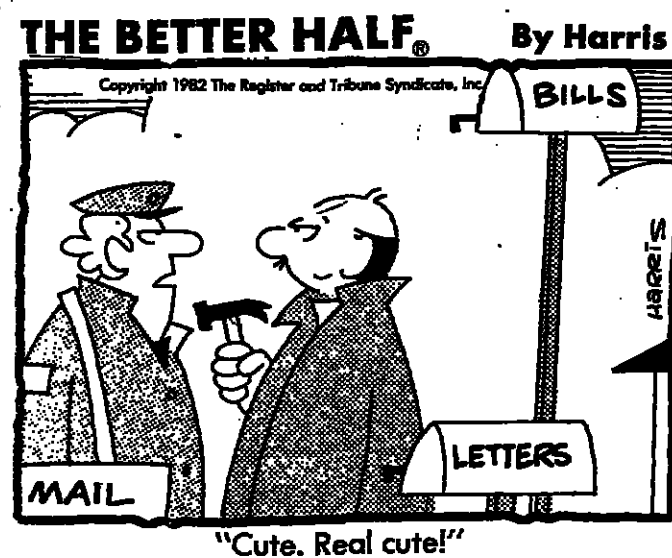
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be capable of understanding the crux of any situation and will know how to find a solution. One who will comprehend the spiritual as well as the practical side of life. Prepare now for a good education.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

Aid to Ghanaian deportees swells

GENEVA (R) — International aid donations to help foreign workers expelled from Nigeria have jumped to over \$12 million from \$1.2 million later last week, United Nations officials said Tuesday.

Boosted by about \$5 million from the European Community and \$4.5 million from Italy, the aid wave has swelled to an extent that could make distribution of the money and supplies a major problem, officials of the U.N. Disaster Relief Office (UNDRO) told Reuters.



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SNAIE
CEHKT
CLEBUK
GIDINO

Don't worry, we've got insurance

THE FIRST THING THEY SAW WHEN THEIR HOUSE WAS HIT BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

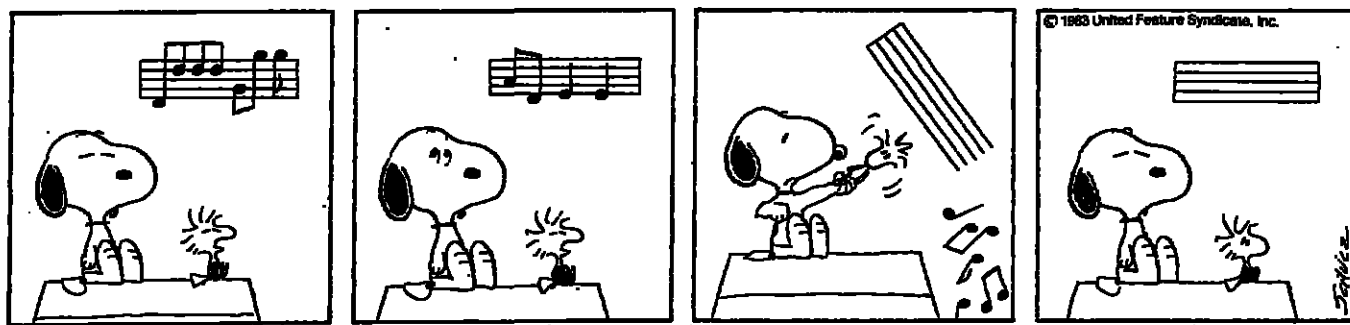
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SHOWY LISLE FEUDAL BEHALF
Answer: They might pass the screen test in Hollywood—FLIES

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE Daily Crossword by Judson G. Trent

ACROSS

1 Elemental
6 Blind as —
10 Essential part
14 Colosseum
15 — Pompeii
16 Other Sp.
17 Film about WWII
19 Destroy
20 Sea eagle
21 Peter or Ivan
22 Convert to charged atoms
24 Dexterity
25 Chem. or anat.
26 George of basketball

DOWN

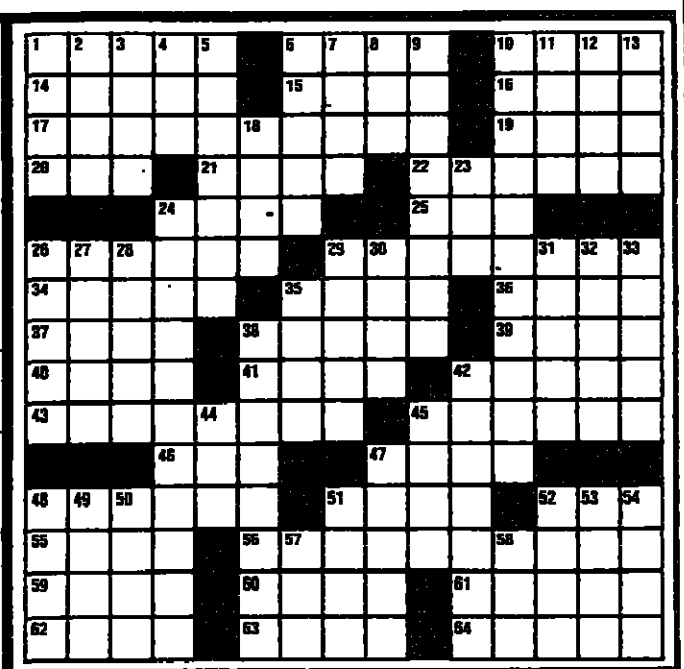
29 Love stories
34 Wan
35 Actress
36 Large
37 Harrow's rival
38 Longtime senator from Vt.
39 Ending for ham or tip
40 California city
41 Roman road
42 Metric measure
43 Ornamented with stars
45 Lulus

1 DOWN

1 Ordered
2 Sandrac tree
3 Basted
4 Auberge
5 Queue
6 for one
7 Plasters
8 Vidal
9 I love Lat.
10 Amulet
11 Venus, often
12 Small box
13 Neighbor of N. Mex.
14 Muscle health
15 Part of AMA: abbr.

23 DOWN

23 Wood sorrel
24 Formal attire
25 Celts
27 Check, at law
28 Valerie
29 Harper role
30 Enfiladed
31 Battle feeder
32 Animal pens
32 A German president
33 Fathers
35 Locale
36 Indispositions
42 Confines securely
44 Coagulate
45 Musical symbol
47 Rose pest
48 Close
50 Close
51 Giant of fairy tales
52 Proscribes
53 Reverse copy
54 Hyson and jasmine
57 Chit
58 Garden tool



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WORLD

Bush lauds Mitterrand's stand on medium-range U.S. missiles

PARIS (R) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush, in Paris on the sixth stop of his European tour, praised President Francois Mitterrand's stand on medium-range missiles and renewed Washington's call for fresh Soviet arms proposals.

"President Mitterrand has made France's position eloquently and forcefully clear: To stand with her allies in our determination to confront this threat to the peace that we have all worked so hard to preserve," Mr. Bush said on arrival.

Mr. Mitterrand, whose administration includes four members of France's pro-Moscow Communist Party, is one of the strongest advocates of the NATO decision to deploy 572 Pershing and Cruise missiles in Europe if U.S. Soviet arms talks in Geneva fail.

External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, who met Mr. Bush on his arrival from Rome, said Monday France believed Moscow would agree to a solution once Kremlin leader Yuri Andropov understood the equation "failure at Geneva equals Pershings".

None of the new missiles is due to be based in France, whose nuclear force is outside the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) military command.

In his statement at Orly airport, Mr. Bush described Mr. Mitterrand as a "formidable statesman" and quoted a remark made by the French president in a subsequently published letter to his sister before World War II.

"It all comes back to this. To win or to lose. To stand still is to begin to lose."

Mr. Bush said: "France and the United States and our NATO allies are resolved that we will not stand still while our security is

jeopardised."

The vice-president, who is in Europe to win public support for the NATO deployment decision, repeated a theme of his tour — that President Reagan's call for dismantlement of all Soviet medium-range missiles was not a final position.

He said he had made the point to the Soviets on a visit to Geneva last week. "Once again they refused... I said if you don't like our plan, let's hear yours."

In meetings later Tuesday Mr. Mitterrand and French ministers were expected to indicate to Mr. Bush what they see as the level of Soviet and American missiles which they consider would be an acceptable solution at Geneva.

Bush meets Habib briefly in Rome

ROME (R) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush had brief talks at Rome's Ciampino military airport with America's special Middle East envoy, Philip Habib.

Mr. Bush left Italy for France on the next leg of his European tour soon after Mr. Habib flew out to Beirut.

The vice-president was seen off by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

Mr. Habib, who often stops off in Rome on his journeys between the United States and the Middle East, arrived Monday.

Foreign Ministry officials said he told Mr. Colombo of his plans to unblock deadlocked negotiations between Lebanon and Israel on withdrawal of Israeli troops.



One of the hundreds of Palestinian refugees killed in Sabra and Shatila, South Beirut, in September 1982. (UNRWA photo)

Massacre inquiry blames Sharon

JERUSALEM (R) — The three-member Israeli judicial commission of inquiry which reported Tuesday on events surrounding the massacre of Palestinian civilians in the South Beirut camps of Sabra and Shatila last September was appointed by the cabinet on Oct. 1.

It was formed after massive public pressure inside Israel, including the largest demonstration ever held in the country when some 400,000 people gathered in central Tel Aviv.

The retiring president of the Israeli supreme court, Justice Yitzhak Kahan, was appointed chairman, with Justice Aharon Barak and reserve army Maj. Gen. Yona Ephraim as members.

The commission began its hearings on Oct. 20, in a small classroom on the campus of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and met a total of 114 days to hear and then consider verbal and written testimony.

Forty-nine witnesses appeared before it in 58 sessions, 24 of which were public.

In addition, commission staff investigators, including a senior police officer and two senior state advocates and their aides, questioned a further 160 witnesses.

Inquiry highlights

JERUSALEM (R) — Following are highlights from the official English translation of the Israeli judicial inquiry report into last September's massacre of Palestinians in Beirut:

Defence Minister Ariel Sharon is blamed for not foreseeing a massacre when he decided to send Lebanese Christian militia into the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in South Beirut.

"In our view, the minister of defence made a grave mistake when he ignored the dangers of acts of revenge and bloodshed by the Falangists against the population."

"It is fitting that the minister of defence draw the appropriate personal conclusions (Israeli expression for resignation)... and if necessary that the prime minister consider whether he should exercise his authority to remove (him) from office."

Prime Minister Menachem Begin is criticised for his "indifference to the military decision" being taken by Mr. Sharon at the time of the massacre.

But the commission said it did not consider Mr. Begin's failings justified calling for his resignation.

"The prime minister's lack of involvement in the entire matter casts on him a certain degree of responsibility," the report said.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir is censured for failing to pass on early information he received from another minister about the massacre. But this omission did not justify asking him to resign, the report said.

It is difficult to find justification for such disdain for information that came from another member of the cabinet," it added.

Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan is severely criticised for disregarding the danger of sending the Falangists into the camps.

The commission said it was meaningless to demand Gen. Eitan's dismissal because he was due to retire in April and an extension of his command was not being considered.

"The chief of staff did not order the appropriate steps to avoid the danger (of a massacre) and his failure to do so is tantamount to a breach of duty," the report said.

Director of military intelligence Yehoshua Saguy is blamed for "indifference and a conspicuous lack of concern, of shutting his eyes and ears to a matter which it was incumbent on (him)... to open his eyes and listen well."

The commission said Maj. Gen. Saguy's negligence was so serious that he should be dismissed immediately.

The northern front regional commander, Gen. Amir Drori, is credited with taking certain precautions to stop the massacre but censured for not following them through properly.

The commission said his failings did not warrant asking for his dismissal, especially in view of his difficult task as commander of Israeli forces in Lebanon at the time.

Beirut forces commander Amos Yaron is censured for being what the report termed insensitive to the dangers of a massacre.

"This was a thoroughly mistaken judgement on the part of Brig. Gen. Yaron and a grave error was committed by a high-ranking officer," the report said.

The head of the Mossad intelligence service, whose name is kept secret, is criticised for not expressing his opinion about the danger of sending the Falangists into the refugee camps in the cabinet.

But the commission said it did not consider this omission as serious and, in other respects, it added, Mossad performed in a satisfactory manner.

The commission cleared Mr. Sharon's adviser, Avi Duda, of allegations that he failed to pass on early reports of the massacre to his superiors.

Shamir cuts short West Europe tour

BRUSSELS (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, currently in West Germany, was cutting short a European tour as a result of the publication in Israel Tuesday of a judicial inquiry report on last September's massacre of Palestinians in Beirut, an Israeli embassy spokesman here said.

Mr. Shamir would fly directly home instead of going on to Luxembourg and Belgium as planned, he said.

After a brief stop in Luxembourg, Mr. Shamir had been due in Brussels Wednesday night to meet Belgian ministers, European community officials and NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns.

Mr. Shamir told the foreign ministers of Luxembourg and Belgium he hoped to be able to make the planned visits in the near future, the spokesman said.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Hong Kong cracks down on smoking

HONG KONG (R) — Hong Kong is cracking down on smoking in public places with a big extension of non-smoking areas and fines of 1,000 dollars (\$155) for those who light up in defiance of the new regulations. A government spokesman said that from Feb. 15 at least half of all seating in cinemas, concert halls and theatres must be set aside for non-smokers. Smoking will be forbidden on the lower decks of double-decker buses, and trams and in 50 per cent of passenger accommodation on trains and ferries. It will be banned entirely in single-decker buses and public lifts. The government of the British colony is ordering that health warnings, already mandatory for cigarette advertisements in newspapers and magazines, should eventually apply to all cigarette advertising.

Mr. Shamir would fly directly home instead of going on to Luxembourg and Belgium as planned, he said.

After a brief stop in Luxembourg, Mr. Shamir had been due in Brussels Wednesday night to meet Belgian ministers, European community officials and NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns.

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Smalley's trial warms up

DALLAS (R) — The prosecution and defence in the trial of British arms dealer Ian Smalley clashed over whether he had been led to believe that a weapons sale he was negotiating with Iran and Iraq had been approved by the U.S. government.

Mr. Smalley's colourful defence lawyer, Richard "Racehorse" Haynes, played tape recordings made by undercover government agents and argued that they made

it clear the Briton believed the deal, although technically illegal, had the blessing of the Reagan administration.

Gary Howard, a government informant and key prosecution witness, denied that Mr. Smalley was ever told the project had the backing of the government.

"I never recall anyone saying the government would sanction the deal," Mr. Howard insisted.

British defence minister runs women's gauntlet

NEWBURY, England (R) — British Defence Minister Michael Heseltine was dragged to the ground Monday night as he ran a gauntlet of women peace campaigners.

The incident happened at Newbury, three kilometres from the Greenham Common airbase, where a big women's campaign has built up over plans to install American Cruise nuclear weapons.

More than 60 members of the Greenham Common women's peace campaign were arrested earlier during demonstrations in which protesters danced on the runway after scaling the perimeter fence.

Several hundred jeering women tried to block Mr. Heseltine's path as he entered a building in Newbury to address local members of the ruling Conservative Party.

Police forced a way through but several women lay down in front

of the minister and he was dragged down for a moment until being hauled to his feet by police, his clothing dishevelled.

Mr. Heseltine told the meeting he had turned down an invitation to a debate with the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) peace group, telling the movement's leader in a letter: "Your mind is closed. A discussion between us would be pointless."

After the meeting, a decoy with blond hair similar to Mr. Heseltine's distracted attention while the minister slipped out of a side door.

The women's campaign began 17 months ago aimed at stopping the installation of missiles and a makeshift protesters' camp has grown up outside the base.

Britain is taking 160 of the 572 Cruise and Pershing-II missiles NATO plans to site in Western Europe if East-West arms limitation talks fail.

U.S. jazz veteran becomes centenarian

NEW YORK (R) — Jazz musician Eubie Blake's friends, fans and followers celebrated his 100th birthday Tuesday with a 24-hour party, describing him as one of God's small miracles.

"That man is the history of jazz, although he says his mother would turn over in her grave if she knew he was playing that kind of music," said Rev. John Gensel.

Mr. Gensel planned the birthday party, assembling an army of

jazz and Broadway notables at St. Peter's Lutheran Church at the stroke of midnight Monday to play until the stroke of midnight Tuesday.

"It's the least we can do," he said.

Now confined to a wheel-chair, Blake did not attend the party in person, but a special phone was set up to his home so he could hear the music played in his honour.

El Salvador names new deputy defence minister

SAN SALVADOR (R) — The Salvadoran government has appointed a new deputy defence minister to